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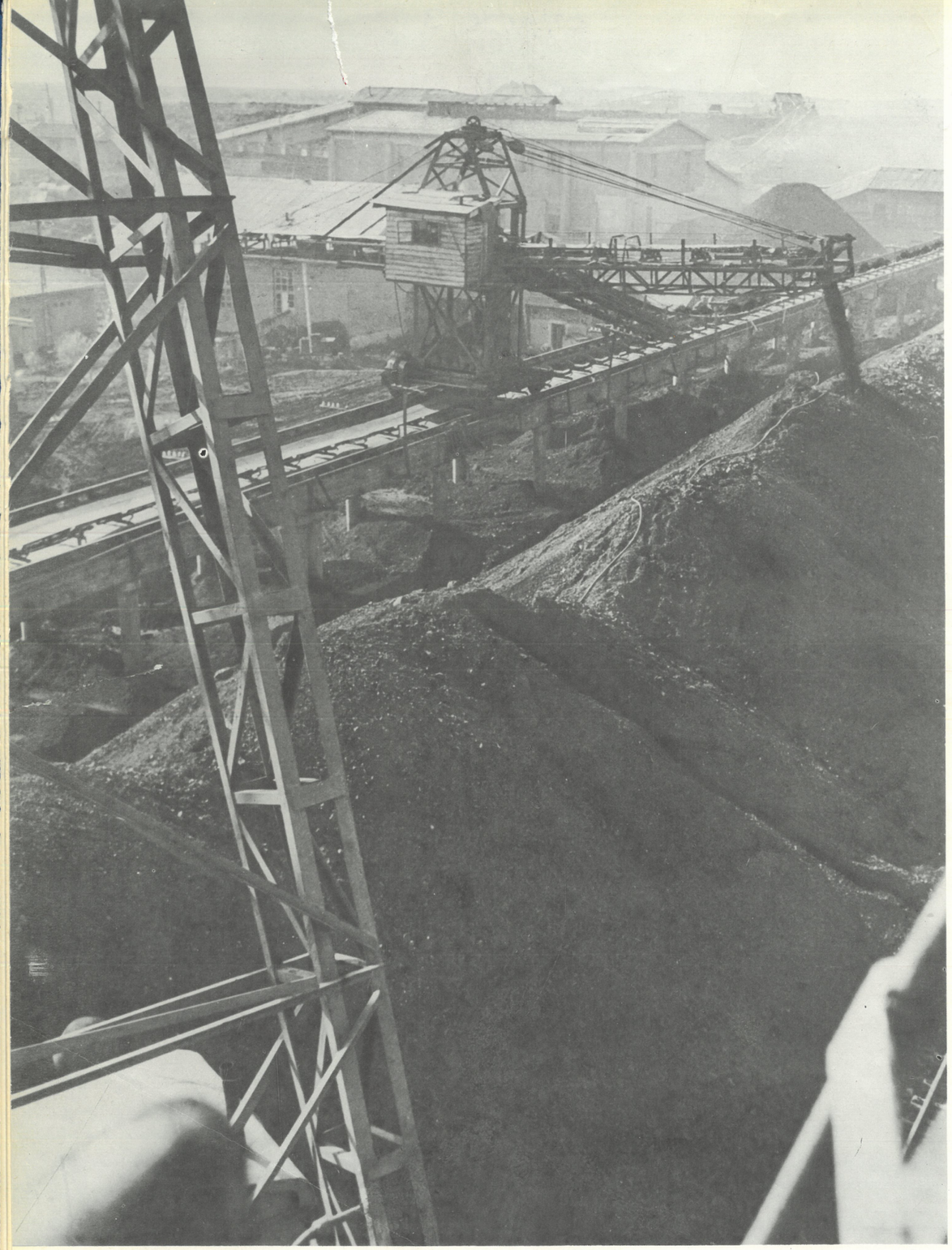

Mechanized central coal yard of the colliery where Jang Dong Yun works

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FRONT COVER: Our Red intrepid flyers are guarding the sky over the fatherland reliably in the spirit of "one-beats-a-hundred." They are ready to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a stroke if the enemy launches an attack recklessly. Smiles on their faces betray the joy over the fine results they registered in the day's combat training

Photo by Pak Yong Duk

BACK COVER: Working people having a winter training upholding the Party's policy on encouraging mass physical culture

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CONTENTS

Great Programme for Final Solution of Rural Question 2

The Path Traversed by Chongsanri . . . . . Choe Song Un 5

Embodiment of Theses in the Countryside . . . . . Pak Ju Sol 9

Heroic Korean People's Army Is Direct Successor to Glorious Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle 12

"EACH OF YOU SHOULD BE PREPARED TO BE A MATCH FOR A HUNDRED" . . . . . Im Chol 15

Historic Nanhutou Meeting Which Marked a New Great Turn in Development of Korean Revolution 19

Anti-Japanese Guerillas Defended Headquarters of Revolution with Their Lives 23

Members of United Revolutionary Party Wage Dauntless Revolutionary Struggle Upholding Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Great Leader . 26

Following the Road Indicated by Leader . . . . . Yun Gab Pung 31

Wholehearted Fidelity . Kang Du Chon 35

"An Excellent Document of Great Practical Significance" 38

Militant Solidarity to Fighting Angolan People 40

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Great Programme for Final Solution of Rural Question

Five years have elapsed since February, 1964, when Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, made public his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" at the 8th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Theses is our Party's great Marxist-Leninist programme for the final solution of the peasant question and the agricultural question. This document is an historical milestone clearly indicating the path ahead of the socialist countryside in our country and a powerful, ideological and theoretical weapon of our Party and people in building socialism and communism.

It is Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal work in which he comprehensively systematized the great successes and experiences gained in the countryside of our country in the course of realizing his great plan for the final solution of the rural question which he had thrashed over during the long period of his revolutionary struggle starting from the anti-Japanese armed struggle up to this date and in which Marxism-Leninism is creatively developed.

The great, theoretical and practical significance of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" lies above all in that it gives all-round, concrete answers to such urgent problems awaiting solution by the Party of the working class in socialist and communist construction, as the problem how to solve the peasant question and the agricultural question after the triumph of the socialist system, and the problem how to obliterate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.

In the Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung, first of all, gave an all-round exposition to the historical cause of the survival of the rural question under socialism and clarified the essential contents of the socialist rural question.

Proceeding from the fact that the countryside remains backward technically, culturally and ideologically due to the legacy of the old exploiter society, and that owing to that backwardness the countryside lags behind towns in the level of economic management and in ownership and the class distinctions remain between the working class and the peasantry, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the quintessence of the socialist rural question as follows:

"Under socialism the peasant and agricultural questions become a matter of developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, making the life of the peasants a bountiful one, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually obliterating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the continuous strengthening of the socialist system established in the countryside."

Unlike in the preceding period, under socialism the rural question can, as a matter of course, be solved on the basis of steadily consolidating the socialist system already established in the countryside.

But, it poses itself as serious political and socio-economic problems to extinguish all the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society in every field of technique, culture and ideology and in all aspects of economic management and ownership, and to revolutionize and working-classize the peasants, industrialize farming and raise the level of the countryside to that of towns in all spheres. Under socialism the rural question can be finally solved only when all these problems will successfully be settled and the distinctions between town and country be eliminated together with the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

Having elucidated the quintessence of the socialist rural question, in the Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the basic principles for its final solution as follows:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

"Second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

These three basic principles newly elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the solution of the socialist rural question constitute a beacon shedding light on the most correct Marxist-Leninist road to the final solution of the rural question, to bringing the peasantry to communist society, and to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

In the Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions as the cardinal revolutionary tasks to be carried out in the countryside after the triumph of the socialist system and indicated precisely the correlations of these three revolutionary tasks and the decisive role the ideological revolution plays in building socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in the Theses as follows:

"The tasks of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside are closely interlinked and they must be carried out as a unified process.

"Among them, the ideological revolution is the most important and most difficult revolutionary task that must go ahead of all other work."

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the creative evolution of the Marxist-Leninist theory on continuous revolution to suit it to the new conditions in socialist construction.

If a Marxist-Leninist party regards the rural question under socialism merely as a problem for developing the agricultural productive forces and raising the technical and cultural level of the peasants and consequently sets no store by the ideological revolution exaggerating the technical and cultural revolutions, it amounts to ignoring the fact that the class struggle continues even under socialism and to forgetting the historic duty of the proletarian dictatorship to completely set free the peasants also from the fetters of obsolete ideology.

Therefore, to give precedence to the ideological revolution in all work is an unerring guide in giving full play to the advantage of the socialist rural economy system and leading the process of the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants along the most correct road.

The leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and the support of the towns to the countryside are one of the fundamental conditions for eliminating gradually the distinctions between the towns and the countryside. To this end, we should consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, ensure the proportionate development of industry and agriculture, build up firmly the socialist countryside along with the socialist towns and workers' districts.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in the Theses as follows:

"...In order to vigorously promote the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and gradually eliminate the distinctions between town and country after the completion of socialist co-operativization, the Party and the state should strengthen in every way their leadership over and assistance to the countryside and the towns should give active support to the countryside."

The Theses states that the Party and the state of the working class should lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, take care of the development of their economy and the improvement of their livelihood in a responsible manner and see to it that the state and the whole society provide them with all conditions for production and livelihood like workers.

As is clearly shown in the Theses, the basic direction to be followed in improving the guidance to, and management of, the socialist rural economy is to manage and run the rural economy by the method of enterprise management by strengthening technical guidance to production and carrying out all managerial activities in more planned and organized way as in industry.

As to the fundamental direction in which co-operative ownership should be further developed to complete it constantly and correctly solve the question of the correlation between co-operative ownership and ownership by the whole people, the Theses points out as follows:

"...The questions of the correlation between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership, the ties between industry and agriculture must be solved correctly. What is of prime importance in this connection is to organically link the two types of ownership in such a way as to strengthen the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production and constantly enhance the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership."

To organically link the two types of ownership in such a way as to strengthen the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production and constantly enhance the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership constitute a solely correct road for enhancing the leading role of the working class, for consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, and for accelerating the onward movement to socialism and communism.

It is a reliable guarantee for consolidating and developing the large-scale socialist agricultural co-operative economy which is being rapidly equipped with modern technique, giving full play to its advantage and potential, overcoming this or that deviation, and successfully realizing the gradual transformation of co-operative ownership to ownership by the whole people.

Drawing on the practical experiences accumulated in our country, the Theses also propounds a question of establishing regional units and bases in socialist rural construction.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Il Sung

pointed out as follows:

"An important question in giving leadership to geographically dispersed objects of work like those in the countryside is to designate an area of a certain size as the unit for unified leadership and, with the unit as a base, to give direct leadership to all the objects of work within that area."

Then, clarifying that in our country the county is the lowest unit of Party and state leadership which directly leads the farm villages and workers' districts, the comprehensive unit for developing local economy and culture, and the base linking the countryside with the towns in all fields of politics, economy and culture, the Theses indicates that the work in the county should be constantly improved and strengthened in such a direction.

In its last chapter, the Theses pays special attention to strengthening the economic basis of the co-operative farms and further improving the livelihood of the peasants.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We must see that all the co-operative farms in our country become rich and all our peasants lead a plentiful life. We should further reduce the distinctions between town and country, steadily raise the living standard of the factory and office workers and bring the living standard of the peasants closer to it.

"To this end, we must considerably increase agricultural production and, at the same time, systematically lighten the burdens of the co-operative farms and the peasants."

Then the Theses points out a series of important measures for giving the peasants the state benefits. The measures include: first, to abolish completely the system of agricultural tax in kind; second, to undertake with state funds all capital construction projects in the countryside; third, to build modern houses for the peasants at state expense.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" is an historical document which gave systematic exposition to the ways of the final solution of the peasant question and the agricultural question for the first time in the history of the international communist movement, and a programmatic document containing a universal truth of socialist and communist construction.

The Theses is a brilliant fruit of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, the idea of *Juche*.

Comrade Kim Il Sung indicates the incisive way for the solution of the rural question and the bright prospect of building socialist countryside, on the basis of his firm revolutionary idea to independently carry out our revolution by our people's own strength and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's great plan for the solution of the socialist rural question has been brilliantly realized in the countryside of our country.

Inspired by the grand prospect spread out by the Theses, today our socialist countryside is successfully carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions bringing about new, drastic changes in all spheres.

Our co-operative farmers regard it as their primary duty to thoroughly translate into reality Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and their embodiments, the lines and policies of the Party.

As a result of the energetic carrying out of the education in Party's policies and revolutionary traditions, the communist education whose basic content is class education and the education in socialist patriotism among the co-operative farmers, the unitary ideological system of the Party has been thoroughly established among the peasants, the process of revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants further facilitated. Thanks to the energetic promotion of the ideological revolution, their class consciousness has been enhanced higher as never before, and the communist ideological and moral traits such as to work and live for the sake of society and collective, helping and pulling each other along, are brought into full play.

This fundamental change in farmers' ideology and consciousness has further exalted their political zeal and self-consciousness in their socio-political life and production activity and become a decisive guarantee for the promotion of the technical and cultural revolutions.

Thanks to the vigorous promotion of the rural technical revolution whose main contents are irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization, and the further consolidation of the material and technical foundations of the rural economy, our co-operative farmers reap a bumper harvest every year while doing work more easily.

As a result, in 1967 the grain output was 2.7 times that immediately after liberation despite of an unheard-of big flood, and in 1968 which was a year of serious drought, too, it increased by 11 per cent compared with 1967 and a rapid growth was made in other fields of agricultural production such as meat, fruit, and cocoon.

Also the tasks of the rural cultural revolution are successfully fulfilled.

In our country the farmers' level of general knowledge and technical and cultural knowledge has risen rapidly. At present, more than 104,000 engineers and assistant engineers are working in the countryside. And thanks to the enforcement of the universal 9-year compulsory technical education system in the countryside as well as in the towns, the entire rising generation is being brought up into pro-

(Continued on page 22)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, conversing with farmers during his on-the-spot guidance in Chongsanri, Kangso county, South Pyongan Province

The Path Traversed by Chongsanri

CHOE SONG UN

The village of Chongsanri, famous as the village where the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method were created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, was seething with an infinite emotion and excitement from early in the morning on November 19, last year.

On the day it was to have a significant happy gathering where gifts sent personally by the paternal Leader would be conveyed to the farmers there who had yielded again a bumper harvest amidst the higher revolutionary upsurge advancing in the forefront of all the co-operative farms of the country with the elated pride in living under the constant care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The co-operative farm did farming well as taught by the Leader and reaped on an average 6.2 tons of rice per *jongbo* in paddy fields and over 4 tons of maize per *jongbo* in dry fields.

On top of the proud fruit, the farmers were to receive the gifts sent by the respected and beloved Leader that day, so their hearts were swelling with big pride and delight.

Each of their faces was beaming with boundless loyalty to the Leader who brought such glory and delight to them.

It must be said that all the successes the farmers attained are unthinkable apart from the wise leadership and deep concern of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

FOLLOWING HIS TEACHINGS

Since the liberation up to this day, Comrade Kim Il Sung has visited Chongsanri, an ordinary village, on more than 40 occasions.

It was in July 1947 when the whole country was fighting for the execution of the First One-Year National Economy Plan in the wake of the successful accomplishment of the demo-

cratic reforms including the land reform after the liberation. Comrade Kim Il Sung visited personally the village despite the claims of the busy work of leading the people to a struggle for building a new country taking upon himself the destinies of the country and the people.

He acquainted himself minutely with the life of the peasants and the farming during the year following the land reform.

Hearing the peasants who said that the Japs had not properly repaired river dykes while bleeding our people white for 36 years and a drizzling fall of rain caused the inundation of the Bongsang River, he urged them to build the dykes fully displaying the united strength of a liberated people.

A few days later, there arrived at the village helping hands and machines and construction materials.

Together with those helping hands, the farmers of the village carried out a large-scale repairing of the dykes of the Bongsang River which had usually overflowed to turn a mess of farm land even in slight rain, and reinforced them to withstand whatever heavy fall.

Afterwards Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the village twice or thrice every year. On those occasions he gave earnest instructions saying that the villagers should lead a happy life in the future living in newly-built nice tile-roofed houses instead of time-worn hovels handed down from generation to generation and that they should convert theirs into a model village by building it up beautifully planting many fruit trees around.

After emerging victorious in the three-year-long life-and-death struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors (1950-1953), our people had to surmount indescribably hard trials that cropped up in their struggle for postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The war made havoc of our countryside. Neither a head of draught cattle nor a useful plough was left intact. But, the line of co-operativisation laid down by the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in August 1953, eight days after the signing of the armistice, illumined the path ahead of our peasantry.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"To speedily rehabilitate devastated agriculture and further advance its productive forces, we should gradually co-operativize private farming."

In line with the great, far-sighted plan of the paternal Leader, the farmers of Chongsanri organized the first agricultural co-operative and exerted themselves for the year's farming. And in the autumn of 1954 they again had the visit of the Leader.

The Leader's visit was always a great emotion and delight for the peasants there, but that time their joy was immeasurable because they met again the respected and beloved Leader after tiding over the harsh trials of war.

He told them candidly that the situation in the country demanded them to bear hardships for some time and taught them in detail how to build up the co-operative firmly and how to run it in order to develop it in the future and how to conduct the educational work among the members of the co-operative. Whenever he visited the village, he selected sites for modern dwelling houses to be newly erected.

It is no exaggeration to say that there is not a single fruit tree in Chongsanri, let alone all the fields and households, that did not feel the touch of paternal Leader's concern, nor is there anyone who did not receive his benign care.

That was why the people of this village dashed ahead keeping pace with the giant current of advancing reality along the road of co-operativization shown by the Leader.

BIRTHPLACE OF GREAT SPIRIT AND GREAT METHOD

The years, 1958 and 1959, marked a historical turning-point at which a drastic change took place in our country's socialist revolution and construction. By August, 1958, the socialist transformation of production relations was completed in towns and the countryside and accordingly the socialist sector of economy became predominant in the national economy, the productive forces grew at an extraordinarily rapid speed, the scale of production expanded apace, and the political zeal of the masses was elated remarkably.

With the completion of the socialist transformation, agricultural co-operatives in every *ri* were amalgamated and a single co-operative farm came into being in every *ri*. Around that time irrigation was completed in the main and electrification and mechanization were promoted at a high speed.

The new, obtaining circumstances required to consolidate the triumphant socialist system and to make a new leap drawing on the successes attained in the execution of the Five-Year Plan.

Take Chongsanri for instance. As the former 9 co-operatives in the *ri* were amalgamated into one co-operative farm, the farm's scale grew bigger and the economy swelled up.

Furthermore, the rate of mechanization by tractors and lorries sent from the state rose and also the irrigation system was all the more perfected with the building of a three-stage pumping station which pumps up water to a hill 150 metres high.

For all this, leading functionaries failed to find out a work method suited to such changed realities; they were at a loss what to begin with and how to tackle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung grasped in time the gulf existing between the work level of the functionaries and the rapidly changing and developing reality and visited Chongsanri in February 1960 making his way along a snowy path. He consulted concretely with the masses for many days and comprehended and analized deeply the realities. On this basis, he worked out scientific and original solutions for urgent questions awaiting settlement in the Party and state guidance and economic management and created the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method.

On the quintessence and contents of the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The essentials of the Chongsanri method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and to find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work or work with people in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks."

Taking the teachings of the paternal Leader to their hearts, the *ri* Party committee and the management committee carried out, among others, the political work in order to fulfil the requirements of the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method. They brought home to all the Party members and farmers the teachings of the Leader, organized the mass consultation to find out the ways and means for fulfilling the revolutionary tasks and let all people rise in the accomplishment of the revolutionary tasks with high political enthusiasm.

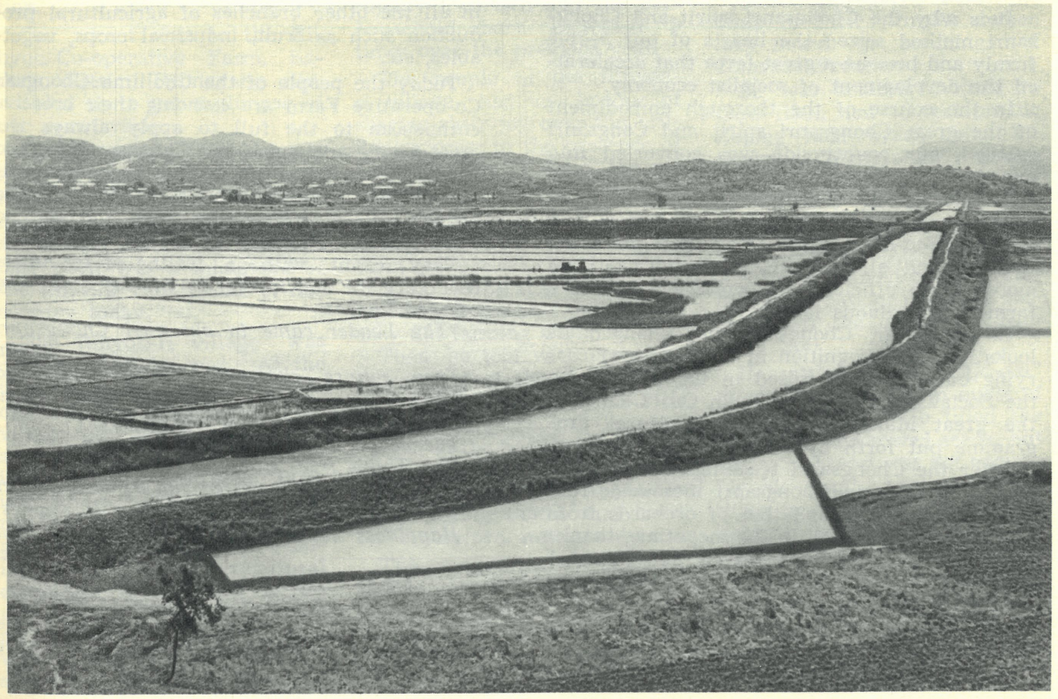
Especially, they concentrated their efforts on organizing a deep study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's historical teachings at Chongsanri and his on-the-spot instructions given on more than 40 occasions, making the Leader's teachings the flesh and bones of the farmers, and thereby rousing the farmers to implement them to the last.

Having engraved the teachings of the Leader on their hearts, the villagers uttered with joy: "Now we clearly see the road we should take," and exerted themselves as one for the farm with might and main.

Saying, "there is nothing we cannot do, if we do as taught by the Premier," every day the farmers overfulfilled the day's quota doing what was to be done on the following day; they were so eager in their work that they rushed while on the way to spare time.

The Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method have been displaying a great vitality. It is because of the fact that the paternal Leader

A bumper crop visits the irrigated Chongsan plain every year



brought into full play the creativeness of the masses by strengthening the guidances of the Party and state in conformity to the triumphant socialist system and skillfully applied Marxism-Leninism to fit in with the realities of our country and gave correct solutions to mature problems raised in revolution and construction after grasping them in time. It is also ascribable to the force of the practical examples set personally by the Leader.

CHONGSANRI TODAY

Nine years have elapsed since the day when Comrade Kim Il Sung made his teachings at Chongsanri.

The lofty idea cherished by the Leader was personified in a sparkle which eventually grew into a bigger flame to spread all over the country showing its enormous vitality. Thus the lofty idea was embodied in all domains of the national economy.

Then, Comrade Kim Il Sung created the Daean work system and a new system of agricultural guidance by developing in depth and evolving all the more the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method.

This means an evolution of our Party's traditional work method created in the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of Japanese imperialist rule when the misfortune befell the fatherland, in line with the new circumstances in which socialist system was established.

It is why the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method seized the hearts of our people firmly and became a great force that accelerated the development of socialist economy.

In the course of the thorough embodiment of the great Chongsanri spirit and Congsanri method, our countryside was converted into one favoured by perennial bumper harvests.

Thanks to the Leader's constant care, in Chongsanri 40 odd tractors, many lorries and other up-to-date farm machines are doing plowing and all the other farming work to increase the efficiency of work and ease the farmers of arduous labour.

In particular, Chongsanri has changed its looks beyond recognition in the course of carrying out the tasks raised in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the great Marxist-Leninist agricultural programme put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After the Chongsanri teachings, the acreage of paddy fields in Chongsanri increased from 450 *jongbo* to 670, and that of orchards from 21 *jongbo* to over 200. In the meantime, thanks to the deep concern shown by the paternal Leader, 500-odd modern dwelling houses have been built in Chongsanri and the old straw-roofed houses which had clustered in nine hamlets disappeared.

The people in Chongsanri have armed themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as never before and highly displayed the communist tone of life helping and pulling each other along under the slogan, "One for all, all for one," by intensifying the Chollima work-team movement. As a result, Chongsanri was awarded the title of the Chollima co-operative farm, the first of its kind in our country, in November 1967. Last year, too, it exerted much efforts to the struggle for the mechanization and chemicalization of farming, while carrying out thoroughly the Leader's teaching to concentrate all forces on farming. Upholding his teaching to gradually industrialize agriculture, it also mechanized all work processes of rice cultivation from field levelling, sowing, application of weedkillers and other agricultural chemicals, to harvesting and threshing. It also saved a good deal of labour power by establishing a scientific manuring system and weedkiller application system for each plot of the farm land according to the survey work held on soil and the birth and growth of weeds and blights.

Through the vigorous struggle of farmers for implementing the Leader's on-the-spot teachings, last year Chongsanri gathered in 6.2 tons of rice and over 4 tons of maize per *jongbo*. This means more than two times increase in rice output and 2.5 times increase in maize output compared with those before the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Premier at Chongsanri. And amazing successes were also made in all the other branches of agricultural production such as fruit, industrial crops, vegetables, etc.

Today the people of the Chollima Chongsan Co-operative Farm are evincing their creative enthusiasm to the full to apply always the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method in all the work and life, feeling an immeasurably great pride and honour in living in the historic place where that spirit and method were created.

They chant with a feeling of boundless reverence for and loyalty to the respected and beloved Leader:

"The Leader came to our vast Chongsanri plain,
Then nature changed with men beyond recognition.
Barn of every house is full of rice.
The people enjoy longevity.
Yes. That's true. Happiness comes
Everywhere the respected and beloved Leader comes;
Happiness comes even to mountains and fields.
...."

In 1969, the year of a new leap, too, the Chollima riders in Chongsanri will score a more brilliant victory.

Embodiment of Theses in the Countryside

PAK JU SOL

On February 25, this year, we greet the 5th anniversary of the announcement of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great programme for the solution of socialist rural question, personally written by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Advancing along the bright avenue illumined by the respected and beloved Leader in his Theses, our socialist countryside is successfully carrying on the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions. Everywhere you go, you will see our countryside pulsating with vigor and joy and seething with creation and innovation.

Our recent visit to the Rihyon Co-operative Farm, Sadong district, Pyongyang city, enabled us to get a glimpse of our countryside.

On the hillside surrounded by an orchard were standing in rows modern farm houses, nursery, kindergarten, clinic, school and clubhouse. The village itself was a miniature of the thriving countryside of our country today.

The Rihyon-ri village was different in the past. At the time when an agricultural co-operative was organized in the village the peasants had only several head of draught animals and not many small farm implements. Today, however, paddies and non-paddies are ploughed by machines, weeding is done by agricultural chemicals, tractors and lorries run at full load, and ramified network of irrigation waterways crisscross the whole field and irrigation water finds its way even onto hilltops. This is the Rihyon-ri village today. So Byong Chol, Chairman of the Co-operative Farm, told us the following impressive story about the history of the Rihyon-ri village.

The peasants in the Rihyon-ri village did farming with might and main every year, marching along the road of agricultural co-operativization directed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and boosted agricultural production and their share increased every year.

They converted dry fields into paddies and further perfected irrigation. As a result, in 1961 alone the grain output rapidly increased and the per-household share increased 5 times over the previous year.

The people in the Rihyon-ri village had an honour of sharing their joy over the brilliant success in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

In the autumn of that year Comrade Premier visited the farm and praised them for their success, saying that all the villagers had become the rich as they did farming well.

Then, he told with great satisfaction that the farmers did farming well and became rich though the place had been so barren in the past that the peasants failed to yield even millet and found it hard to secure even roofing thatch and lived on broomcorn millet only.

The co-op farmers expressed thanks to him saying that Party and the Premier had brought prosperity to their village where the land yielded very poorly in the past because 85 per cent of the total area is hilly and the plain area is limited and that very sterile. He said that paddies had to be reclaimed so that all could eat rice and taught how to reclaim paddies on hillsides, personally drawing a sketch standing by the strawstack. Then he instructed that when paddies were made on the hillside, they should be made laterally along the hillside so that tractors could plough them and that they be shaped a little long though narrow in width. If paddies were made this way he said, tractors could plough them circling round in such a way as a lorry goes uphill.

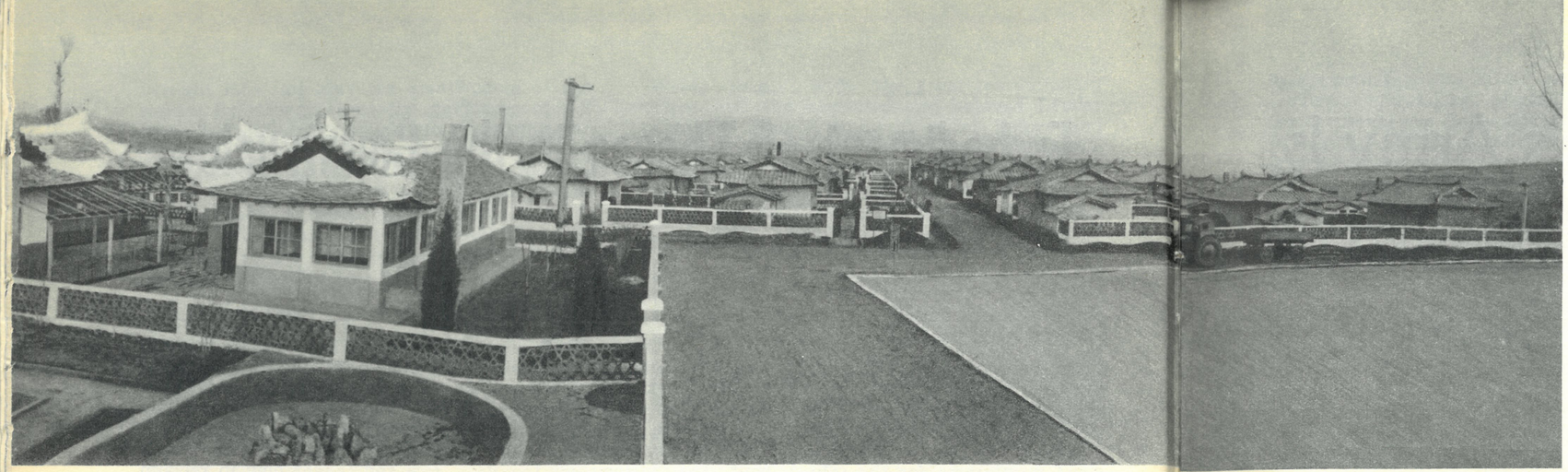
The co-op farmers felt a lump in their throats when they heard the teachings of Comrade Premier.

He was bending his mind to show them how to reclaim the sloping land which was nicknamed "Mangja-gol" (Ruined Men's Place) by the people in the past, for it was unfit for human habitation, and make them eat rice!

All were moved by his grateful plan. Tears of gratitude rolled down the cheeks of Kim Yong Sob.

He settled in "Mangja-gol" after long vagrancy in quest of means of living. He tilled the hilly land and sowed seeds, but a year's harvest was not enough for his family to live on for three months. Helplessly, he became the hired-hand of a local landlord.

The oftener they recollected of the cursed bygone days, the warmer paternal love of the Leader all the people in the Rihyon-ri village felt and they



Modern farm houses erected at state expense

rose up as one for the implementation of his teachings.

Receiving the assistance from the rural construction corps and other labour sent by Comrade Premier, they reclaimed screw-type paddies in tiers along the contour lines of hillside and laid some 300-ri-long waterways and put 334 *jongbo* of rain-dependent paddies, 200 *jongbo* of nonpaddies and even 40 *jongbo* of orchards under irrigation.

Over 300 modern farm houses, various cultural and welfare facilities and public service establishments were newly built.

The grain yield in that autumn (1961) from 100 *jongbo* of newly-reclaimed paddies alone was equivalent to the gross output of grain in Rihyon-ri in 1955.

With the pride and joy of having carried out splendidly the great plan of the Premier they gathered in crops and selected with their whole hearts the best out of the rice they reaped in the newly-reclaimed paddies and presented it to the Premier.

It was an expression of the co-op farmers' boundless loyalty to the Leader who enabled them to turn the unproductive land into a fertile one.

On November 19, 1962, he again came to Rihyon-ri. He was told that the farmers reclaimed paddies as taught by the Premier and produced rice in quantities doing farming by machines, and now "Mangja-gol" was turned into "Pung-nyon-gol" (Bumper Harvest Village). The Premier highly praised the farmers for their success.

All the people in Rihyon-ri are living in the broad bosom of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always shares joy with the people and regard the happiness and joy of the people as his own, saying that we must eat millet when the people eat millet.

At present there are 19 tractors, 5 lorries and other various farm machines working at the co-op farm, helping the farmers in their work.

Under the warm solicitude of the Leader all children are receiving the nine-year compulsory technical education and 600 of the co-op farmers are possessed of the general knowledge of middle school graduate. Of them 25 are engineers or assistant engineers who stand in the van of the technical revolution in the countryside. But in the past there was no one who had received secondary education.

The co-op farmers of the village, too, are enjoying the favour of free medical treatment bestowed by the Leader.

Children are given medical treatment at the children's ward and co-op farmers at a clinic equipped with fine facilities. Doctors give medical care to the farmers on the field. Women farmers enjoy 77 days of paid maternity leave.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited a nursery and kindergarten of the farm and instructed to place outer windows saying that the children must be brought up well, and dropped in at the shop where he expressed satisfaction seeing that it was well-stocked.

Indeed, everything in Rihyon-ri—a handful of earth, a tree, a dwelling house—is permeated with his wise leadership and high virtues.

Rihyon-ri is an epitome of the socialist countryside of our country. In this very village are blooming in full the great revolutionary idea on the settlement of the socialist rural question, wise leadership and deep love for the peasants of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who solves on the basis of *Juche* all problems arising in the revolution and construction—the problems that no one has ever propounded and settled.

Every night the farmers gather at the Room for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary History arranged in the farm and study hard his earnest teachings and renew their firm resolve to carry through them to the end.

Such is the life and creed of the people in Rihyon-ri today.

Placing his trust in the peasants as well as the workers regarding them as the pillars of the country Comrade Premier reared them into revolutionaries and intelligent and civilized persons armed with high revolutionary spirit. He also abolished the agricultural tax-in-kind for the peasants and put an end to their worries about food, clothing and housing.

Nothing is more glorious than to study the revolutionary history of so benevolent Leader and to learn from him.

The farmers read deeply various illustrated records describing the Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary career of over 40 years and the reminiscences of the anti-Japanese guerillas. Modelling after them they strengthen the communist education to revolutionize and working-classize themselves and to become persons faithful to the collective.

Thanks to such an education, the people in the Rihyon-ri village won the honourable title of "Chollima Co-operative Farm" and produced Li Shin Ja, Labour Heroine, who set an example in the remoulding of men.

Greeting the 5th anniversary of the announcement of the Theses, the people in Rihyon-ri as well as all the co-op farmers in our country are firmly resolved to defend with their lives the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the future too, as in the past, rejecting all the ideas that are alien to his revolutionary ideas.

With such a determination they did farming well every year. In 1967 they produced 5 times as much grain as in the year in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule and in 1968 gathered in 6 tons of rice per *jongbo* of land.

We spent a night with the farmers. The next day we boarded a boat to cross the Namgang, a tributary of the Daedong River with great pride and confidence. The ferry receded far away and the whole view of the Rihyon-ri village came into sight.

It was lovely and picturesque.

Watching the superb view, we recollected what Comrade Kim Il Sung had said seeing the land of Rihyon-ri when he ferried the river.

Admiring the charming scene, he told that the people in Rihyon-ri were leading a life worth living as they had enough food and had earned a large sum of money and were living in such a scenic place.

Rihyon-ri today is good as all the people live a happy life in modern houses surrounded by orchards which are as fine as pavilions in the park enjoying the graceful and beautiful scenery of the new nature created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, but Rihyon-ri tomorrow will be better as it is advancing along the wise leadership of the great Leader towards socialism-communism.

Thanks to the assistance by the mighty machine-building industry, farming has been mechanized on the fields of the co-operative farm

Heroic Korean People's Army Is Direct Successor to Glorious Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The Korean People's Army was founded on February 8, 1948, 21 years ago.

It was the offspring of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great plan for building people's armed forces. Under his wise and sagacious leadership and consistent concern it has been consolidated and grew into the revolutionary armed forces as we see today.

As early as in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out a far-reaching plan for building a regular revolutionary armed force of the Korean people and laid a solid basis for its materialization.

In 1932 in the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded a glorious Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people with the Korean Revolutionary Armymen, Young Communist Leaguers and the members of the Anti-Japanese Youth League who had been trained by him for many years as its backbone and with the progressive workers, peasants, and patriotic youths for national and social emancipation of the Korean people under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and personally led its heroic armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary ideas, his correct leadership and scientific revolutionary line set forth by him and his outstanding strategy and tactics, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army inflicted heavy blow upon the Japanese imperialist aggressors, surmounting all the hardships heroically and at last accomplished the cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

In the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle that lasted for 15 years, the anti-Japanese guerillas educated and reared by Comrade Kim Il Sung vividly displayed their revolutionary stamina and indomitable fighting spirit and demonstrated to the full the invincible might of the revolutionary army fighting for freedom and liberation of the people under the leadership of the great Leader.

The glorious revolutionary traditions which constitute the historical root of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean People's Army were established in the crucible of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Korean People's Army was founded by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had personally founded and guided the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory. It was organized with revolutionary fighters steeled and tested in this struggle as its pivots.

In his speech addressed on February 8, 1948, on the occasion of the founding of the Korean People's Army Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"...Though our People's Army is founded today as a regular army of democratic Korea, in reality its historical roots date far back. It is a glorious army inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerilla warfare, the valuable fighting experience gained and the indomitable patriotic spirit displayed in it."**

As it is organized solidly with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the most faithful soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung, who acquired his revolutionary ideas and military strategy and tactics, as its pivots, the People's Army has been able to increase its strength as reliable revolutionary armed forces that execute faithfully the revolutionary duty given by the Party and the Leader without the slightest hesitation in whatever adversity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"What particularly gladdens us today is that the revolutionary pivots, the core of the People's Army, have grown in large numbers. At the time of the founding of the People's Army, the revolutionary pivots who had been tempered in the severe trials of the revolution numbered only several thousands. Today after 20 years, however, in the People's Army the revolutionary pivots, tempered in the flames of the Fatherland Liberation War, have increased to tens of thousands, together with the veteran revolutionary fighters who directly took part in the anti-Japanese armed struggle."

The revolutionary pivots are the greatest achievements our Party has gained during the past years in the upbuilding of the people's armed forces, and priceless assets for facilitating the victory of our revolution.

The People's Army has inherited and developed the revolutionary ideological system and excellent work methods and work style of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

The absolute trust in, and respect for, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, boundless loyalty to the leadership and teachings of the Leader and steel-strong will to defend the headquarters, the brain of the revolution, with their lives— all this is the ideological system which has been firmly established within the People's Army, the system followed out since the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the past the anti-Japanese guerillas armed themselves firmly with revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, thought and acted on the Leader's will at any time and at any place, and defended and vindicated the Leader with their lives.

Having inherited these ideas, the People's Army regards it as its supreme invariable principle guiding all its activities to defend the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung with their lives and implement unconditionally the lines and policies of the Party.

Like the anti-Japanese guerillas the People's Army is faithful only to the leadership and revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, recognizing no other ideas than his revolutionary ideas, and is marching along the road indicated by the Leader without the slightest vacillation.

In the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War officers and men of the People's Army fought courageously for the sake of the Party and revolution, devoting their youth and lives and carried out the orders of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung with their lives.

In the crucible of the war they had a firm belief in victory, only trusting in the Party and looking up to the Leader and fought like a phoenix, giving pledge to the Leader, against the enemy outnumbering them scores or hundred-fold, and won victories.

The Korean People's Army that has inherited the indomitable fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas who defeated the gangster-like Japanese imperialists by exhibiting unbounded loyalty to the Leader and burning hatred for the enemy and the fighting spirit of "Let us beat the enemy even if we die hundreds of million times," displayed to the full their devotion in the post-war years, too, in the struggle for safeguarding the Leader and defending and implementing the lines and policies of the Party, frustrating all sorts of manoeuvrings of the enemy within and without.

When the enemy intensified their offensives, availing himself of the period when our people were waging a difficult struggle to heal scars of the war and rehabilitate the economy, and in tune with it the anti-Party and counter-revolutionary factionalists backed by foreign forces came out to challenge the Party, our People's Army, holding aloft the slogan — "Let us defend with our lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung," as rallied itself more firmly around the Leader and defended invariably the unitary ideology of the Party, valued the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and crushed decisively the intrigues of the enemy.

The fine examples of lofty revolutionary spirit formed by the anti-Japanese guerillas in the bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism — the conviction in victory of the revolution, unbreakable fighting spirit, unswerving idea of *Juche*, revolutionary idea of self-reliance, burning hatred for imperialism and the class enemy, and fervent love for the country and people, etc. — are brilliantly embodied in the activity and life of the People's Army.

In recent years, too, when the international situation was complicated still more, the People's Army inheriting such an ideological system armed itself firmly with Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas, the unitary ideology of our Party, run through with *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy, self-defence in national defence, and resolutely vindicated and carried out his instructions and the Party's policies and defended the revolutionary cause of the Party with credit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"The unitary ideological system of the Party has been perfectly established within the army and all the armymen are filled with the unanimous determination to defend the Party and the revolution with their lives."

The revolutionary traits of the unity between the superiors and the subordinates and between the army and the people as well as the popular style of work established within the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army have been succeeded by the People's Army today and become a guarantee for the might of the People's Army.

In the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army the superiors and the subordinates were in perfect unity by virtue of the identity of their class status and aim of struggle. The commanders brought up combatants as able military and political workers and paid paternal concern to their life following the practical example shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the men

respected and trusted their commanders and carried out their orders unconditionally.

In the battles, the men sacrificed themselves to protect their commanders. The men were united firmly with each other in the manner of principled unity and revolutionary comradeship.

The guerillas displayed the beautiful trait of the unity between the army and the people; they loved the people fervently and relied upon their inexhaustible might, held their lives and properties very dearly, respecting them, shared life and death, sweets and bitters with them, and fought firmly united as one with the people.

As it has inherited these traditions, the People's Army fought and is fighting hand in hand with the people in the severe war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in the titanic labour struggle for socialist construction, in defence of its socialist fatherland, and in the struggle for early preparations for the great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland.

Thanks to the materialization of the line of arming the entire people, today the relations between the army and the people have been developed into those between revolutionary comrades.

If the enemy unleash another war in Korea, our People's Army and the people will fight against the aggressors, firmly united as one like real revolutionary comrades-in-arms sharing life and death, sweets and bitters.

The People's Army has inherited and developed such valuable experiences and military heritages of the anti-Japanese armed struggle acquiring great significance in the upbuilding of the revolutionary armed forces and in the revolutionary war as the perfect Party leadership in the armed ranks, strict observance of the class principle in the organization of the army, political and ideological arming of the servicemen, revolutionary military discipline, brilliant strategy and tactics of defeating the majority by the minority and winning over the technically-superior enemy by inferior arms.

As the anti-Japanese guerillas did in the past, the People's Army has always been faithful to proletarian internationalism and has made and will, in the future too, make efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion with the peoples of the socialist countries, develop all the more the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America on the common front against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

It is the highest honour and pride for the People's Army to be the direct successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Herein lies the source of the invincible might of the People's Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"The People's Army was organized by the Workers' Party of Korea as the revolutionary armed forces of the Party to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution in Korea."

The People's Army was organized with fine sons and daughters of the working people including workers and peasants; it is the genuine army of the people that fights in the class interests of the working people.

Thanks to the identity of class interests and the aim of struggle and their devoted service to the people, the People's Army, the revolutionary army, enjoys absolute support and affection of the people; it is the character and superiority of the People's Army.

The People's Army fights to defend firmly socialist system and revolutionary gains won by our people with blood, wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, liberate the southern half of the country and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland. This is the historical mission of the People's Army which has inherited the revolutionary cause of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

The source of the inexhaustible might of the People's Army and the guarantee for its invincibility lie in the fact that the People's Army is the inheritor of the ever-shining revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, unconditionally defends and carries out to the last the orders and instructions given by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, and fights for the just cause of our Party, enjoying the support of the entire people.

Today the ranks of the People's Army consist in, and are being consistently replenished with the new generation, fine sons and daughters of the working people including workers, peasants, and intellectuals who have grown in the titanic struggle for revolution and construction as the possessors of a high level of technique and culture who have received middle, technical and higher education under the paternal concern shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This is an important guarantee for the rapid growth of the People's Army into a "one-beats-a-hundred" cadre army armed with up-to-date military science and technique and capable of handling skilfully any intricate, modern weapons and combat and technical equipment and possessing powerful combat power.

Relying on the foundations of the powerful heavy and national defence industries established in our country, the People's Army has been equipped with powerful weapons and combat and technical equipment, and our defence line turned into an impregnable fortress.

(Continued on page 18)

"EACH OF YOU SHOULD BE PREPARED TO BE A MATCH FOR A HUNDRED"

IM CHOL

"A Match for a Hundred"—this militant slogan was put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for the officers and men of our People's Army.

On February 6, 1963, two days before the 15th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Korean People's Army, he visited our army unit which has risen to implement the decision of the historic Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party.

Our army unit outposts seethed with emotions and joy for his visit.

Marshal Kim Il Sung shook hands warmly with the masculine and courageous guards and looked around their barrack neatly built, saying:

"Marvellous! We have never built and lived in a fine house on the hills like this, have we? The capitalists would live in this sort of house before...."

He highly praised our soldiers, saying that they knew how to live in a neat and cultured way. While looking around the positions, he repeatedly complimented us for our excellent success made in building up the outpost of the country into an impregnable fortress.

He did not bypass anything made by our soldiers and touched even a patch of grass on the wall of the trench to see whether it had rooted deep or not. He dropped into a shooting trench and took a posture of firing a heavy machine-gun.

"... You have built your positions very well!...

"Our People's Army is well prepared politically and ideologically, and it can keep on fighting for ever with this kind of position...

"You should plant more trees round the positions. If you plant many trees they are good for camouflage, and it isn't hot and you feel cool in summer because they afford shade. How fine it would be! You can also use them as firewood.

"You should think of camouflage first of all when you build a house...."

After referring to every detail which we commanding personnel had not yet thought of and paid little attention to, Marshal Kim Il Sung taught us specific matters of principle with regard to combat organization commensurate to modern warfare.

He was walking slowly while having frank talks with soldiers, when he looked around the surroundings for a moment and asked: "Is there a big gushing spring on the height?"

I said to him that there was just a spring that provided water only for the kitchen as the hill was too high.

He said: "Water is very important on a height like this. We cannot be content with the spring which does not flow much." He then asked the commander of the unit:

"Have you thought of setting up water-pumps to lift water?"

"Yes, we have. But I'm afraid of we'll have to use too much material for that."

"It doesn't matter if you need much material. We need not spare material while causing our soldiers inconveniences. You should take good care of their life. Particularly, the question of water is important for combat readiness, too."

I again felt deeply the warm heart of Marshal Kim Il Sung who always shows profound concern and care for the life of our soldiers.

Having furnished a solution to the problem of water on the height, the Leader sat together with soldiers to inquire about their studies and living conditions and then asked a squad leader what had been discussed at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party.

The squad leader gave a correct answer to his question.

Quite satisfied with his answer, Marshal Kim Il Sung went on to ask him: "Then, what have you resolved to do to implement the Party's decision?"

The squad leader answered that everyone was determined to conduct combat and political training well and arm himself firmly with the revolutionary

ideas to prepare himself so as to fully undertake not only his combat assignments but also the duties of a higher rank and up in any complicated and difficult circumstances.

"You're right. You should arm yourselves with the revolutionary ideas and conduct combat training well. The main thing is combat training. Therefore, you should carry out your training programme without fail."

He instructed us repeatedly and earnestly to conduct combat training well.

"...Combat capabilities and techniques and physical strength are acquired through training. You should constantly polish your military capabilities and techniques and develop your physical strength in the trenches, on the field and wherever you are.

"In particular, you should have a good hand with guns.

"Your guns are very powerful weapons, with which you should do much practice shooting up and down and sideways in mountains. The guns of poor marksmen are useless however good they may be. He who never misses the mark can be called a good soldier.

"I would like to stress again that you should train yourselves well, so that you may humble the pride of the arrogant Yankees...."

What Marshal Kim Il Sung said convinced us more firmly than ever before of the importance of duties devolved on us.

That day Marshal Kim Il Sung also dropped in at the frontline mess hall.

He read carefully the menu for the week with pictures on the wall, looked into the kitchen and asked for an enlisted man's meal if it was ready.

The KPs were at a loss what to do.

He looked at them with a smile and said:

"I'm not asking you to bring me special dishes. Bring me the same meal as you eat, so that I can try the dishes cooked by you here on the hills, you know."

As lunch was all ready, a KP brought in a meal immediately.

He said that the soldiers on the hills were very good cooks and tasted all the dishes, and even soy sauce and bean paste.

I felt tears stand in my eyes for the warm humaneness of the Father Marshal Kim Il Sung who took such parental care for the life of soldiers.

I am well aware of so many instances where he took care of the guerillas like a father in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, too.

He distributed his meagre amount of parched-rice powder to his guerillas despite his hunger; he looked after his sleeping men at nights of howling snowstorms and covered them with his overcoat. With his infinitely deep love and care, our guerillas fought the enemy undauntedly and won victory.

He went into the education room of the company and checked platoon leader's lecture materials and found out how the sergeant major looked after his soldiers.

Also he appreciated the instrumental ensemble performed by the red-flag companymen, and encouraged them who were helping and pulling each other forward.

Touching the red-flag badge on the breast of a superior private, Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...The army is a fine school.

"You should regard your service in the army as school education.

"In the army, you learn military and political affairs, learn a collective and disciplined life as well as general knowledge and how to lead a cultured life. What is most important is to learn the indomitable revolutionary spirit and collectivist spirit.

"How nice it is to help and pull up with each other! Only by doing this well, can your military and moral traits be cultivated more finely.

"That's why the Red-Flag Company Movement is important...."

After having a chat with soldiers at the outpost, the Leader repeatedly asked us commanders to conduct better the Party policy education, education of the revolutionary traditions, class education and education of socialist patriotism among the armymen.

Reminding us of the fact that the younger generation who had never seen landlords and capitalists came to take service in the army, he said that this younger generation was different from those who had waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the past or fought against the Yankees during the last war.

"The mere slogan of downing with landlords and capitalists was enough to imbue the people of those days with irresistible hostility against the enemy.

"But the present-day young folks don't know what the landlords and capitalists are. So, you must not just shout slogans.

"You should bear this in mind.

"You should therefore conduct ideological education well with patience and arm them thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class.

"For a revolutionary army the foremost prerequisite to victory is to arm itself ideologically."

He continued to say that commanders should train their bodies, enhance their art of command decisively and equip themselves firmly with the new, ever-developing military science and technique.

"Don't think that you needn't learn any more because you have fought since the days of the anti-Japanese guerilla struggle, and don't rest content, thinking you can beat the enemy hands down, with the fact that you had advanced as far as the Rakdong River area fighting the Yankee bandits. We should make efforts to read more books in order to master new military science and technique.

"You should make a deep study of the enemy's weapons and strategy and tactics too. You can defeat the enemy when you know him.

"If the Yankees attack us again, we should annihilate them once and for all.

"To do so, each of you should be prepared to be a match for a hundred.

"A general who fought well has been called 'a match for a hundred' from olden times. This means a man who is capable of beating a hundred enemies."

"...The solely correct way is to further strengthen the positions with the military personnel you have now, conduct military training better and arm all the soldiers firmly with the revolutionary spirit so that each of them may match a hundred.

"The slogan of the People's Army is 'A Match for a Hundred.'"

His remarks reminded me of what he had once said during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

"... The legend says that in olden times men trained themselves in noted mountains to possess fighting spirit and military knowledge so as to become generals. In other words, they would become good generals if they made a profound study of military technique, sleeping on the snow in the depth of winter to train their physical strength, and living in the uninhabited forest and enduring solitude to steel their fighting spirit.

"This training of the legendary generals is no mystery for us...."

In those days we anti-Japanese guerillas, as told by him, developed our bodies and minds and improved combat capabilities and technique in far more arduous circumstances than the legendary generals trained themselves, so that we could annihilate and wipe out the Japanese imperialists who were superior in number everywhere.

We anti-Japanese guerillas under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung won victory in the struggle against tens and hundreds of times bigger forces of the Japanese imperialist aggression army with small forces in very difficult conditions. This was, indeed, a great revolutionary struggle in which each of us matched a hundred enemies.

I still remember the following remarks made by Marshal Kim Il Sung to us guerilla commanders at that time.

"... The Japanese imperialists now admit their impotence, raising a howl that they stand no chance against us even with ten Japanese soldiers against a guerilla or ten to one.

"But we must bear in mind clearly that if we lose one man in wiping out 100 enemy troops, this is no victory for us. Because the life of each guerilla is much more precious than 1,000 enemy troops since he has been seasoned in the guerilla struggle for many years and prepared politically and militarily, and his sacrifice is an irrevocable loss.

"Therefore ... we should always keep in mind that it is the principle of war, particularly the principle of guerilla warfare, to preserve our forces and annihilate large numbers of enemies without the sacrifice of a single man on our side...."

We anti-Japanese guerillas won victory, guided by these words of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

All of us constantly trained ourselves politically, ideologically, in military technique and physically with that one will to accomplish the Korean revolution by our own efforts instead of relying on others. We anti-Japanese guerillas could thus always deal a hundred times, a thousand times heavier blows at the enemy, taking advantage of the natural fortresses in the northern border areas of Korea around Mt. Baekdu and the broad areas of northeast China.

That is why the Japanese imperialists who had made such tenacious and atrocious efforts to "annihilate" the anti-Japanese guerilla units by mobilizing the Kanto Army and massive regular armed forces in Korea, were forced at last to hold up their hands in despair, saying: "The Communist strategy and tactics are really strange. They wage war with 'tactics' which cannot be found in any book on military science. What is most difficult for us is that they resist us with the methods which have nothing in common with the operations conducted by the 'Imperial Army' in accordance with the combat regulations."

The idea of being a match for a hundred was already embodied in those difficult days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

In fact, both in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, we annihilated the "strong" enemies who had boasted of their technical superiority, with our ideological and tactical superiority, each of us matching a hundred.

Indeed, the Korean revolutionaries have given fatal blows to the Japanese and U.S. imperialists, enemy No. 1 of our people, with the idea of being a match for a hundred ever since the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

But the U.S. imperialists and their stooges doomed to final destruction are resorting to all means and methods to step up their manoeuvres for aggression and war provocation.

Marshal Kim Il Sung had made a penetrating analysis of the obtaining situation and taken measures for further enhancing our nation's defence capacities, before he gave his on-the-spot guidance to our unit.

After three days' on-the-spot guidance, he gave a banquet at our unit to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

At the banquet, he stressed again that each of armymen should be prepared to be a match for a hundred, and asked us to keep building up the People's Army ranks firmly in the spirit of the decision of the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party and on the basis of the successes already made.

"...The people in the rear now build socialism, holding a rifle in one hand and a sickle and hammer in the other, while intensifying the struggle against indolence.

"When the entire people are put under arms, conducting military training well in this way and the front and the rear are united as one body, the enemy

cannot invade us and our socialist construction can be expedited at a higher speed."

The words of Marshal Kim Il Sung instilled boundless strength into the minds of our soldiers.

All the armymen were burning with the determination to implement his teachings thoroughly and were overfilled with the conviction that they could become revolutionary fighters, each being a match for a hundred like the anti-Japanese guerillas.

After the Leader's visit, the Party committee of our unit organized and waged a vigorous struggle to prepare all the personnel into revolutionary soldiers each of whom is a match for a hundred.

As he instructed, we studied all problems cautiously and probed into them deeply and made full combat preparations for our whole unit, envisaging complicated and difficult circumstances that might arise in modern warfare, particularly, in the battle to unify the country.

Since the decision was adopted at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party and on-the-spot instructions given us by Marshal Kim Il Sung, great changes have taken place not only in our People's Army units but in all parts of the country. The wise military line of our Party the main content of which is to train the whole army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress has been brilliantly carried through in the energetic and strained struggle of our people and the soldiers of the People's Army.

Particularly, new innovations and great revolutionary upsurge have been brought about in the vigorous struggle to implement the decision of the historic Party Conference which is of great significance in the development of the revolution.

Marshal Kim Il Sung instructed us emphatically at the Party Conference: **"...All soldiers must be reared into revolutionary fighters loyal to the Party, the revolution and the people, and our People's Army should be turned into an invincible army, each member of which is a match for a hundred."**

The changes and developments of the present situation show beyond doubt how wise and correct are the Party's line of carrying out economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung on preparing each man of the People's Army to be a match for a hundred.

The more complicated the situation becomes and the more difficult and weighty tasks confront us, the more firmly we will unite around the Party Central Committee headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, thinking and living in accordance with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and fighting vigorously to the end to meet the great revolutionary event of national unification actively and win the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution along the road indicated by the Party and the Leader, convinced of the justice and victory of the cause of our revolution.

(Continued from page 14)

In line with correct policies of our Party, in our country the entire people are carrying on socialist construction, while defending socialist fatherland, carrying hammer and sickle on one hand and a rifle on the other. They are always ready to fight in any emergency together with the People's Army.

With the strong defence establishments built in all parts of the country, the whole country has been converted into a powerful military fortress.

The military line of our Party, the basic contents of which are to train the whole army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress, makes it possible to strengthen the People's Army—the regular armed force—into steel-strong revolutionary ranks and establish the all-people defence system with the army as its core, and thus to crush any armed invasion by the imperialists.

The "myth" about "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism was exploded once again by the impregnable all-people defence system.

In connection with the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," there was created a danger that a war might be unleashed again in Korea.

When their armed spy ship "Pueblo" which had intruded deep into the territorial waters of our country and committed espionage and hostile acts was seized by the self-defensive measures of the Korean People's Army, the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought large aggressive armed forces to the East Sea and the southern half of our country and raved that they would take "retaliation."

But they could not but kneel down before the determined stand of the Korean people who declared that they would return retaliation for the "retaliation" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, all-out war for all-out war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors admitted the criminal acts of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," apologized to the Korean people for it and assured that they would not repeat similar criminal acts.

Impregnable is the defence line of our fatherland guarded by our People's Army who are filled with a revolutionary resolve to defend the Party, the Leader and the socialist system and the revolutionary gains, versed in modern military science and military technique, have rich combat experiences, and who are well up in military art of leadership and combat skill capable of smashing any adventure of the enemy.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to perpetrate reckless provocations and play with fire, they will get nothing therefrom. If there is anything, it will be only corpses and death.

HISTORIC NANHUTOU MEETING WHICH MARKED A NEW GREAT TURN IN DEVELOPMENT OF KOREAN REVOLUTION

Thirtythree years have elapsed since the Nanhutou Meeting was held in February 1936.

The meeting was convened and presided over directly by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero and iron-willed brilliant commander, who expounded there new strategic lines of the Korean revolution. It was an historic meeting marking a great turn in the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the communist and national liberation movements in our country.

At that time, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units were expanding and multiplying their strength and were sowing the seeds of revolution in the vast areas of Northeast China into which they had advanced after dissolving the fixed guerilla bases, successfully frustrating the military and political concentric offensives and economic blockade of the Japanese imperialists.

Meanwhile, the Communists were rallying themselves more firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution.

The brigandish Japanese imperialists, while running wild with their preparation for the aggression of China proper, intensified their fascist terrorism and plunder against the Korean people in all domains of politics, economy and culture. As a result, the national and class contradictions between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people were aggravated and anti-Japanese sentiment grew markedly among the people of all strata. Internationally, there was a danger of a new war owing to fascism.

Before the Korean Communists was raised an important task to bring about a new upswing in the Korean revolution drawing on the successes and experiences obtained in the first half of the 1930's.

The obtaining situation demanded, first of all, the adoption of a scientific strategic line for building up a firmer subjective force of the revolution and expanding and strengthening the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

It was just around that time that the Nanhutou Meeting was held at Hsiaochiachiho in Ningan county.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung analysed the subjective and objective conditions of our revolution in a scientific way and then put forth lines of carrying on the organizational and ideological preparations for founding the Korean Communist Party more actively and extensively and further expanding and developing the anti-Japanese national united front movement on a nation-wide scale in order to unite the anti-Japanese forces of all strata more closely and organize and mobilize them more energetically to the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle, and of bringing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units to the border areas, and of establishing new guerilla bases there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung first put forward a concrete direction for forming an anti-Japanese national united front.

In our country the problem of forming an anti-Japanese national united front was raised as one of the basic tasks in the execution of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

For it was a decisive measure for realizing the organizational ties between the working class, the leading class in our revolution, and its allies and mobilizing all anti-Japanese forces to rouse them to the struggle with Japanese imperialism.

The solution of the problem of the anti-Japanese national united front was not only a basic requirement of Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics but also an important issue affecting the fate of the revolution, for with its solution the balance of forces among the classes would turn decisively advantageous to the revolution making it possible to concentrate the brunt of an attack on the main enemy.

This problem was solved in early 1930's at last by Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* and his wise leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the prominent Marxist-Leninist and great Leader of the Korean revolution, propounded an original line of the anti-Japanese national united front on the principle of *Juche* and set a practical example in person and thus fulfilled with credit the role of a pioneer in the international anti-imperialist united national front movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung guiding the Nanhutou Meeting

Ever since the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Communists, upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the guerilla struggle was not a simple military activity but a national-liberation war for carrying out anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution with broad united anti-Japanese forces, strove energetically to rally the anti-Japanese forces of all strata around the armed ranks.

As a result, in various areas in the homeland and Manchuria came into being anti-Japanese organizations, legal or illegal, and a multitude of revolutionary masses were enlisted in such mass organizations and aroused to a struggle against Japanese imperialism.

In those days the rapid change in the balance of forces among the classes in the homeland made it imperative to rally the broader sections of anti-Japanese patriotic forces.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung analysed the national and class contradictions that worsened between the entire Korean people on the one side and Japanese imperialism, handful of pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation on the other, due to the aggravation of colonial fascist oppression of terrorism and predatory policy pursued by Japanese imperialism, and taught to enlist all patriotic forces opposing Japanese imperialism in anti-Japanese national united front as follows:

"... Under the circumstances that Japanese imperialist oppression is aggravating, all the anti-Japanese forces should be enlisted, regardless of the name of the united front organization, through various channels, taking into consideration the concrete situations in localities and the preparedness of inhabitants.... Combining illegal activities with legal ones, we must further deepen the national and class consciousness of the people...."

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward concrete ways of carrying on the organizational and ideological preparations for founding the Korean Communist Party more actively and extensively.

In the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that in order to carry out the Korean revolution, a party—the general staff which guides the revolution—should be founded.

"The Party!" he said. **"It is a guiding star for all our victories. Therefore, organizing a Marxist-Leninist party is the most urgent and basic duty for us Korean Communists. But, contrary to what some factionalists maintain, it is impossible, under the present circumstances, to organize the party here and now. If anyone thinks that we can do that right away without any preparation and without accumulating revolutionary forces, he is indulging in an idle fancy of building a castle in the air. Therefore, we must build step by step, carefully but most energetically, the organizational and ideological foundation to prepare the way for establishing the party."**

From such a standpoint on the preparations for founding a party, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the mass foundation for founding the party should be laid more firmly by training and expanding the communist ranks, intensifying the education of the Communists in the line of the Korean revolution and in Marxism and Leninism to arm them with the unitary revolutionary idea and revolutionary line, and letting them carry on intense organizational and political work among the workers, peasants and other sections of the people.

And what was most important in this connection was a problem to form revolutionary backbones capable of founding a party and building it up.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung said in that connection as follows:

"... If we form firmly the leading nuclei, we can build a party with them as the backbone in the future and rally the masses of people around them. Namely, the communist leading nuclei seasoned and tested through struggles will not only carry forward the Korean revolution to victory unyieldingly in whatever adversity but also play a role of stable cornerstones in surmounting "Left" and Right opportunism and factionalism of all hues and build a party...."

Under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung numberless new Communists of worker and peasant origin grew up through years of arduous armed struggles and the local party work.

It became an epochal turning point in the carrying out of the Korean revolution and in the preparatory work for founding a party.

Now that the revolutionary backbones were formed, it became possible to organize and lead positively the work of founding a party.

Referring to the uninterrupted training and expansion of the communist ranks on a nationwide scale on the basis of the nuclei brought up and trained in the flames of the armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught at the meeting as follows:

"... First of all, the work of swelling the ranks of the Party should be promoted continuously in the guerilla units and the Korean residential areas in Northeast China. And along with it, a foundation should be built in the homeland for forming party organizations in future while rallying the Communists at home and rearing those, who are tested through the anti-Japanese mass struggle, into Communists...."

Then, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in making preparations for founding a party the Marxist-Leninist educational work should be strengthened in the guerilla units and Party organizations.

"...Through the Marxist-Leninist educational work, we should not only arm them more firmly with class consciousness, but also educate them so that they can understand precisely the character of the Korean revolution and act as the genuine internationalists. At the same time we must carry on the propaganda and agitation work in various forms and more diversely and extensively to awaken the anti-Japanese masses, the working class in particular, and organize and mobilize them in the anti-Japanese struggle...."

This sagacious teaching of his was based on a scientific analysis of the internal conditions of the Korean communist movement in those days; it would go a long way towards successfully overcoming factionalism and "Left" and Right opportunism of all hues and laying firmer organizational and ideological foundations for founding a party.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung also mentioned the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's advance into the northern border areas of our country and on the direction of its activities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the shifting of the theatre of activity of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border areas and the homeland would inspire the Korean people, who were in a dire strait due to the harsh colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, with a hope for the morrow and confidence in victory, and that the major directions of the future activity of the People's Revolutionary Army should be the establishment of new guerilla bases in the border areas along the rivers Amrok and Duman centring around Mt. Baekdu, the extension of the scope of its armed struggle to the inland, and the organization and guidance of the revolutionary movement in the homeland.

The lines expounded at the meeting—the line of forming an anti-Japanese united national front, the line of founding a party and the line of moving the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border areas and establishing new bases in Mt. Baekdu—were the brilliant embodiments of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea of establishing *Juche* in revolution.

The problem to establish *Juche* in revolution was the most important question raised before the Korean Communists in the 1930's.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Whether or not *Juche* is established is a question of key importance on which depends the victory of our revolution, a vital question which decides the destinies of our nation."

In particular, the arduous and crucial anti-Jap-

anese armed struggle raised it as an urgent demand to apply general principles of Marxism-Leninism skilfully and creatively.

Therefore, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the problem as a basic one for the victory of the revolution and waged, throughout the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, a vigorous and relentless struggle for establishing *Juche* in our revolution and overcoming flunkeyism and great-power chauvinism and successfully developed the national-liberation and communist movements in our country tiding over manifold difficulties and obstacles on the revolutionary principle of self-reliance.

But, the dogmatists and factionalists looked to others instead of making the Korean revolution. Oblivious of the concrete situations in Korea and the character of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, they raved that the Korean revolution should be at once a socialist revolution.

And it was only Comrade Kim Il Sung who at that time saw through the obtaining situation in a scientific way and looked far into the future of the independent fatherland and the day when the revolution would triumph. At the historic Nanhutou Meeting he again clarified that the bright morrow of the fatherland depended on nobody else but the genuine sons and daughters of Korea, the revolutionaries, and that the Korean revolution should be carried out independently by the Koreans themselves.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's far-sighted plan and profound, creative line of the Korean revolution were further deepened at the Tungkiang Meeting held in May that year, and systematized in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

In accordance with the great, far-reaching plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units established their bases in Mt. Baekdu through an arduous struggle and, relying on them, fought a battle in Bochonbo and carried on other operations at home in an offensive way and organized and expanded the network of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in vast areas of the homeland, thereby effecting a great upswing in the Korean revolution.

In no more than several months after the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, its network rapidly expanded in every region of our country and everywhere in South, East and North Manchuria, enlisting in its organizations hundreds of thousands of anti-Japanese forces of all strata. And under the banner of its Ten-point Programme the anti-Japanese struggle grew intense rapidly.

In the course of it the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was ensured more perfectly and the subjective force of the revolution was built up more solidly on a nation-wide scale.

Thanks to such organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party made throughout the anti-Japanese armed struggle and to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, after liberation our Party was founded in due time on a firm foundation despite of difficult, complicated circumstances.

On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the Nanhutou Meeting which holds an important place in the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, our people reflect, with high national pride, the great strategic lines elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting as well as the military and political activities conducted for their materialization.

The far-reaching revolutionary strategic and tactical lines laid down at the meeting give great encouragement not only to our people who are vigorously advancing for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution but to all the peoples who are waging an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and to the revolutionary peoples who are unfolding a national liberation struggle in colonies.

Our people confirm the conviction that it was thanks to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, that in those grim days they could achieve the cause of fatherland restoration by defeating Japanese imperialism and that today they live in the thriving socialist fatherland and keenly feel the pride in this.

(Continued from page 4)

mising reserves of socialist and communist construction who have attained all-round developments.

In each rural *ri* there are a clinic, nurseries, and kindergartens.

In the past 4 years after the publication of the Theses alone, the Party and the government invested as much as 733,450,000 *won* for the further strengthening of the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and carried out at state expense big-scale capital construction in the countryside: modern dwelling houses for 136,000 households and many threshing yards, pens, warehouses, etc., were built.

What is more, the abolition of the system of the agricultural tax in kind has freed the peasants completely from the burden of all taxes and made the living of the peasants more bountiful and also the gap between town and country in the cultural standards is narrowed down further still.

The level of management of the rural economy is being brought nearer to that of the advanced industrial method of management and the two types of ownership are drawing closer to each other.

The management of the rural economy by the advanced method of enterprise management in industry, the organic link of co-operative ownership with ownership by the whole people, are brought into effect successfully through the new guiding system of agriculture created by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All this shows that in our country the work of finally solving the rural question is proceeding in an all-round way along the most correct road and it is now bearing a fine fruit.

Our co-operative farmers and entire working people will step up the development of the socialist countryside and socialist construction as a whole and hasten all the more the final victory of our revolution by following up the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside along the bright road illumined by the Theses put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung and by carrying out thoroughly all the principles and tasks shown by it.

Anti-Japanese Guerillas Defended Headquarters of Revolution with Their Lives

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle it was the question of key importance in securing the victory of the Korean revolution to defend the headquarters of the revolution where Comrade Kim Il Sung was.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the scientific and original revolutionary lines and policies through the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theories to the specific conditions of the Korean revolution for the restoration of the fatherland and the building of socialism and communism in Korea.

And he guided the struggle for implementing them and always led the Korean revolution to victory by personally surmounting the obstacles standing in the way of the revolution.

He created the outstanding military strategy and tactics, brilliant, original and flexible, and applied them ably, and thus dealt annihilating blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, always taking the initiative firmly.

Therefore, the enemy ran wild like mad to extinguish the headquarters where Comrade Kim Il Sung was—the brain and heart of the Korean revolution.

The enemy mobilized all his armed forces—"Kanto army," troops stationed in Korea, "expeditionary forces in China," puppet Manchukou army, gendarmes, police, "self-defence corps," etc., and up-to-date military and technical equipment and materials for that purpose.

To defend the headquarters of the revolution, where Comrade Kim Il Sung was, from the enemy's military and political offensive and villainous manoeuvres was just to defend the Korean revolution and the question of key importance in securing the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Therefore, the anti-Japanese guerillas were always concerned about the security of the headquarters either in severe battles, or while on the march or billeting area and devoted their all to safeguarding it.

* * *

The anti-Japanese guerillas firmly defended the headquarters by carrying through the combat order given by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The anti-Japanese guerillas regarded it as the highest honour of revolutionaries to carry out his combat order without fail, and were fully aware that it amounted to defending the headquarters of the revolution where he was.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Japanese imperialist scoundrels employed all sorts of tenacious and villainous operations such as "siege operation," "surprise attack" and "long-distance pursuit battle," and under the condition it was a very impor-

tant task for the guerillas to defend the headquarters of the revolution rock-firm.

During the over 100 days' arduous march from Nanpaitzu to Peitatingtzu in the winter of 1938-1939 Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

...The enemy's "punitive" tactics are not what they were. The enemy intends to wage continuous battles protractedly, coming close on our heels to exhaust us and weaken our combat strength and then "annihilate" us.

It seems that the chief aim of the enemy in the current winter "punitive" operation is to "wipe out" our headquarters. The enemy is now well aware that he can never crush other guerilla units without achieving that aim.

Therefore, what is most important for us at present is to put the enemy into confusion and preserve our forces by concentrating, dispersing and transferring our troops skillfully....

Upholding the teaching of Comrade Commander the anti-Japanese guerillas constantly improved the organization of battles to crush the effectives of the enemy coming on their heels tenaciously.

When the enemy came in "pursuit" of them through a wooded area, the guerillas moved stealthily to a hilly area and continued their march while smashing the enemy effectives, and when the enemy came to the hilly area, the guerillas returned to the wooded area and foiled the enemy's "pursuit" by incessant raids and ambuscades, and thus defended the headquarters.

In order to defend the headquarters the anti-Japanese guerillas placed machine-guns with strong fire-power at the head, at the back and in the middle of their marching column so that they could return heavy fire to the enemy at any time.

Not only that. The guerillas formed defence squads with crack shots, who lay in ambush in various places and fired upon the enemy ranks when they appeared and moved backward checking the advance of the enemy.

Each defence squad was formed with seven to eight guerillas. While one squad was annihilating the approaching enemy ambuscading in a favourable place, the other squad held a position some two kilometres behind and checked the advance of the enemy by way of covering the retreat of the former, thereby reliably defending the headquarters.

The anti-Japanese guerillas thoroughly secured the personal safety of Comrade Kim Il Sung by luring the enemy's shots fired on the headquarters to them. When the enemy came in pursuit of them the headquarters and main units started first according to the brilliant piece of tactics of Comrade Commander and a small unit remained in wait for the enemy, and lured and crushed him. In this way the anti-Japanese guerillas ensured the safety of the headquarters.

The anti-Japanese guerillas laid down their lives without hesitation to defend the headquarters of revolution.

In any place and at any time throughout the anti-Japanese armed struggle they valued most Comrade Commander's health and personal safety and exercised great care for them.

In battles—either the anti-Japanese guerillas attacked the enemy by active offensive or they happened to encounter the enemy—they paid special attention to the post of the headquarters where Comrade Kim Il Sung was and sharply watched whether there was a weak point by which the enemy could harm the headquarters. To take concrete measures for counteraction they carefully examined: Where and how did the enemy take up his position? Were there any forest, hill, and river around the headquarters and how were they geographically featured? How to deliver attacks at the enemy if he came taking advantage of these topographical conditions?

They not only analyzed and judged composedly and clear-sightedly the situation created at each time, but defended Comrade Commander at the cost of their lives whenever he was in danger.

This happened in April 1939 when an attack was launched on a den of the enemy in 15-taokou, Changpai county, under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Frightened at our surprise attack the enemy machine-gunned blindly and bullets landed continuously around the headquarters. At that critical moment, Comrade Li Kwon Hae, who was guarding Comrade Commander by him, shielded with his own body Comrade Commander from the shots. He was wounded at that time and escorted to a hospital upon the order of Comrade Commander. On the way he asked earnestly the guerilla who was escorting him to go back right away to the unit and guard Comrade Commander.

In the spring of 1935 the enemy suffered an annihilating blow in the battle in Tanshuhotze, after it was entrapped by a brilliant piece of tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Then, an enemy's machine-gunner, who had a narrow escape, hid himself behind a rock and fired in the direction of the headquarters. At that moment, Comrade Kim Ja Rin sounded a bugle loudly and lured the machinegun fire in the other direction of the headquarters at the risk of his life, and by this action he ensured the safety of the headquarters.

In the autumn of 1939 when Comrade Commander was making a return journey together with the guard company members from Hanyangkou, Antu county, the enemy attacked them from a height, machinegunning at random. At that critical moment, Comrade Commander commanded the battle on a rock halfway up the height. Then, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, who was guarding him, quickly surveyed the natural features—forest, dales, rocks, etc.—around Comrade Commander.

Meanwhile she spotted several enemy soldiers in the bushes of reed. They were coming on the bellies with rifles in hand. Losing no time she shielded Comrade Commander with her own body and shot the headmost enemy who was levelling a gun at him. In a moment Comrade Commander himself shot another enemy. Two revolvers continued to emit fire to smash all the enemy who tried a surprise attack.

Such an event took place on many occasions in the days of the arduous and protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle.

But the anti-Japanese guerillas defended the headquarters at the cost of their lives braving all sorts of dangers.

The anti-Japanese guerillas fought several hundred, several thousand times. And on not a few occasions they fought in unfavourable conditions against the enemy outnumbering them scores of time.

Nevertheless, the anti-Japanese guerillas, burning with a firm determination and unbending fighting will to defend the headquarters of revolution in whatever circumstances, remained faithful to combat duties assigned to them to the last moment of their lives.

Under the outstanding command of Comrade Kim Il Sung a battle was fought on Hongtoushan on February 14, 1937. The anti-Japanese guerillas fought the battle under very unfavourable conditions; the balance of forces between the enemy and the guerillas was 500 to 20. But they not only defended their positions to the last, but also upholding his order made a general attack on the enemy and annihilated him, thereby defending firmly the headquarters of revolution.

When the anti-Japanese guerillas operated far off from the headquarters they always struggled to defend thoroughly the headquarters of revolution.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had to operate separately upholding the strategic and tactical line of Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was due to the characteristic features of guerilla warfare.

Under these circumstances the anti-Japanese guerillas were concerned about the safety of the headquarters where Comrade Kim Il Sung was at any time and in any place and devoted their all to defend it.

But even at that time they used to rush to the headquarters when there happened something endangering his personal safety.

With boundless reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung the anti-Japanese guerillas located the headquarters at all cost like the sunflower following the sun and defended with their lives the headquarters where he was.

The guerillas of a detailed unit led by Comrade Oh Baek Ryong lost contact with the headquarters in November 1940. Suffering from cold and hunger and fighting hard-fought battles against the tenaciously pursuing enemy, they went about the vast plain of Northeast China in search of the heart of the Korean revolution and at last they located the headquarters where Comrade Kim Il Sung was.

During the 100-odd days' "Arduous March" in the winter of 1938-1939 Comrade Oh Jung Hub disguised his unit as the headquarters and lured the main unit of the enemy from place to place to ensure the safety of the headquarters.

The enemy concentrated his forces and made his attacks in waves, whereas the guerillas operated dispersed on the vast areas. Under these circumstances the guerillas fought a bloody struggle to smash and weaken the effective strength of the enemy ceaselessly, attacking him from behind when he concentrated his attack on the headquarters.

In the winter of 1938 when Comrade Choe Chun Guk commanded a unit operating in Huadian county upholding the strategic line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, he agilely moved his unit to wage a life-and-death battle to check in the northwestern area of Mt. Baekdu the enemy's large force chasing the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army that was on the march to the homeland. During the battle he was wounded. When his men rushed to him to carry him, he said: "Comrades, don't take trouble for me. You should rather crush the enemy. If we fail to smash the enemy, he will pounce upon the headquarters." He burned with the determination to defend the headquarters to the last drop of his blood.

Displaying such matchless heroism the anti-Japanese guerillas foiled completely the attempt of the desperate enemy to wipe out the headquarters and eventually accomplished the cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

* * *

What enabled the anti-Japanese guerillas to defend so reliably the headquarters—the General Staff of the Korean revolution—where Comrade Kim Il Sung was?

It was their Red heart, that is, the burning will to defend the brain of the Korean revolution with their lives upholding the outstanding leadership of Comrade Commander and the unbounded fidelity to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

And it was attributable to the fact that the anti-Japanese guerillas not only took to heart his great revolutionary ideas, but made them their flesh and blood and embodied them in their practical deeds.

Members of United Revolutionary Party Wage Dauntless Revolutionary Struggle Upholding Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Great Leader

Though extremely limited, the materials carried by South Korean publications and the reports from news agencies there on the activities conducted by the members of the United Revolutionary Party for national salvation against U.S. imperialism show that they put up a revolutionary programme of struggle and conducted an active and diverse forms of activities on a broad scale and that their forces were powerful.

Below we introduce to our readers the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggles waged by Kim Jong Tae, head of Seoul headquarters of the United Revolutionary Party, and other members of the same Party.

THEY FORMED A MILITANT, FLEXIBLE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AND DEMOCRATIC MASS ORGANIZATIONS

The United Revolutionary Party was founded on March 15, 1964, as an underground revolutionary organization in South Korea.

It had as its central figures Kim Jong Tae, graduate of the Dongkuk University in Seoul and ardent patriot and revolutionary fighter, Kim Jil Rak and Li Mun Kyu, both graduates of the Liberal Arts and Sciences College under the Seoul University, and enlisted patriotic-minded people of broad strata and men and women pioneers in South Korea—workers, peasants, youths and students, writers, teachers, pressmen, doctors, company employees, bank clerks, "public officials," entrepreneurs, politicians, officers of the puppet army and so on.

The United Revolutionary Party whose membership was, as seen above, people of various walks of life in South Korea put up a programme of struggle in which it declared that it would organize powerful revolutionary forces with the workers and peasants as the mainstay and fight to drive the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression out of South Korea, overthrow their stooges, achieve the independent unification of the country and thus accomplish the cause of the national-liberation democratic revolution.

According to reports, **this Party took as its guide-line the great revolutionary ideas of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the idea personified in the most approved idea of *Juche* which represents Marxism-Leninism that is creatively applied to the specific conditions of the Korean revolution and is further deepened and developed, and strictly followed the strategic and tactical line laid down by the Leader for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland.**

In order to put into practice their programme of struggle, Kim Jong Tae and other members of the United Revolutionary Party set a 14-point task of struggle and carried on revolutionary activities for its realization. The task provided, among others, for making "preparations for taking the initiative in the armed struggle," that is, preparations for securing the decisive predominance of the revolutionary armed forces over the counter-revolutionary armed forces in the hands of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, for "training leading cadres of the Party by organizing various scientific research circles," for "arming all organizations ideologically so as to develop them into guerilla units in the future," and "acquiring tactically trained cadres."

With a view to building up the Party organizations as militant and flexible revolutionary organizations, the United Revolutionary Party energetically worked to root itself among the workers and peasants, the basic masses in South Korea, upon the principle of "organization first and attack next."

Particularly, the Party directed primary attention to building up its leading core and made every effort to choose fine nuclear elements from among the workers, peasants, youths, students and intellectuals and train them. As a result, it came to have a large number of leading core and nuclei in South Korea.

The Party exerted all efforts to lay its mass foundation for rallying people of all strata around itself.

The United Revolutionary Party formed the "National Liberation Front" and the "Fatherland Liberation Front" with Kim Jil Rak and Li Mun Kyu as respective "chief secretary" and waged a struggle to form a broad anti-U.S. united front for national salvation and organized under the Party 9 democratic circles—"Society for Study of New Culture," "Young Literary Men's Association," "Young Buddhists' Society," "Donghak Society," "Chongmaek Society," "Society for Study of Nationalism," "Young Christians' Society for Economic Welfare," "Kyongwu Society" and "University Old Boys' Saloon"—which embraced people of all strata.

It is reported that the "Society for Study of New Culture" embracing graduates from the Liberal Arts and Sciences College under the Seoul University and others had under it six sub-committees—history, politics, sociology, economy, culture, and law—where "scientific research and ideological training" were organized "for each branch in accordance with the communist theory." According to reports, the "Young Literary Men's Association" headed by literary critic Im Jung Bin, graduate of the Songkyunkwan University, embraced progressive literary men, critics, poets and journalists, all graduates of various universities, and, through them, extended the revolutionary influence among the masses.

THEY ARMED THEMSELVES WITH REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS OF GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG AND RALLIED MASSES OF PEOPLE AROUND THE LEADER

Kim Jong Tae and other members of the United Revolutionary Party strove to arm themselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and waged a tireless struggle to awaken the people of all strata politically and ideologically and rally them around the Leader.

According to reports, **Kim Jong Tae and his comrades, above all, put their heart and soul into the study of the history of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary struggle and his revolutionary ideas while reading with avidity the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and other immortal works of the Leader and "Biography of Kim Il Sung."**

They armed themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and had a good grasp of the strategic and tactical lines of the South Korean revolution through the study of his genius works which throw bright light on the road ahead of the Korean revolution; they also acquired a good knowledge of the revolutionary activities of the Leader who has been leading the Korean revolution along the road of victory with steadiness, his wise leadership and lofty virtues through the study of the "Biography of Kim Il Sung," in which the great history of the revolutionary struggle waged by him for 40 odd years is recorded, and firmly confirmed their resolve to struggle with all devotion as revolutionary soldiers faithful to the Leader.

In the course of the study of the Leader's works they had a deep understanding of the truth that a revolution begins with the awakening of the masses and carried on the political and ideological work energetically to instil national and class consciousness into the workers, peasants and other sections of people.

They were firmly convinced that the basic matter in the work of awakening the masses of people politically and ideologically was to arm the entire South Korean people with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

To this end, the members of the United Revolutionary Party published party organ "Revolutionary Front" and party journal "Chongmaek" and circulated them among the broad masses of people.

The party organ "Revolutionary Front" was so edited as to have revolutionary contents aimed at arming mainly the revolutionaries and patriots ideologically and the journal "Chongmaek" was edited in such a way as to arouse the anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments among the masses of people and inspire them to fight for a new government, new social system and new life.

From August, 1964, when its first issue was published, to June, 1967, "Chongmaek" had a circulation of over 44,000 copies.

Meanwhile, the members of the United Revolutionary Party themselves went down in the midst of the masses of people and widely propagated the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's glorious history of revolutionary struggle, and the judiciousness of his leadership, and his lofty virtues and gave convincing explanation and publicity to the superiority of the socialist system established

in the northern half of the Republic under his leadership.

Kim Jong Tae and other members of the United Revolutionary Party went down not only in the midst of the basic masses of South Korea but among the puppet army servicemen to organize and conduct political and ideological work. Middle- and low-ranking officers of various services of the puppet army who had been influenced by it read the "Biography of Kim Il Sung" with avidity and conducted intensive propaganda in favour of the Leader among rank and file and other middle- and low-ranking officers of the puppet army.

On the other hand, the members of the United revolutionary Party conducted active political propaganda through various circles under it.

The "Society for Study of New Culture," while carrying on "scientific studies based on the communist theory," exposed all the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique and carried on the propaganda work through publications contributing manuscripts to "Chongmaek," the journal of the Party.

The "Young Literary Men's Association" made, on the basis of the "communist view point," a profound study of the ways of unification indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung and explained their correctness to the masses and actively strove for their implementation.

Meanwhile, the "Young Buddhists' Society" made a study of the respected and beloved Leader's idea of "nation's *Juche* for independence and self-sustenance." It "rejected outside forces and called for the unification of the North and the South." The "Donghak Society" strove to find a way of achieving the independent unification without interference of outside forces, "on the basis of socialist revolution and socialist ideology." And the "Society for Study of Nationalism," "calling for national independence, rejection of outside forces, independent unification of the nation, etc.," studied the line followed by the Workers' Party of Korea for the unification of the fatherland and widely propagated it among the masses of people.

The "Kyongwu Society" and the "Young Christians' Society for Economic Welfare" advocated "independence and self-sustaining economy" and "called for a struggle against imperialism, feudalism and comprador" and "studied the theories of the socialist economy" and the "economic system" in the northern half of the Republic. They analyzed and exposed the reactionary nature of the capitalist economic system and struggled for the establishment of the socialist economic system and the building of socialist society led by the working class.

The "Chongmaek Society," "aiming at building a socialist state which will work for independent nationalism against U.S. and other imperialists, capital and feudalism," organized "study meetings" to approve and support the line of the Workers' Party of Korea for the unification of the fatherland and undertook activities for its implementation.

The "University Old Boys' Saloon" carried out "education in socialist ideology" through various methods of education, particularly "through a travelling library," and thus won the broad masses of readers.

THEY TEMPERED BROAD MASSES OF PEOPLE STEADILY THROUGH STRUGGLES

The members of the United Revolutionary Party and patriots bent their utmost efforts to steadily accumulate the revolutionary forces and increase them through the active struggles against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

They organized and waged a vigorous mass struggle, correctly combining the political struggle with the economic struggle, the lawful struggle with the unlawful struggle, the violent struggle with the non-violent struggle and various other forms and methods of struggle in conformity with the subjective and objective conditions of affairs in South Korea.

According to reports, the United Revolutionary Party elaborately organized and guided demonstration struggles to frustrate the "election" to the puppet national assembly held by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique on June 8, 1967, and the farce of "presidential inauguration" of the puppet regime staged on July 1, the same year.

The United Revolutionary Party also organized and waged an active anti-U.S. demonstration struggle against former U.S. Vice-President Humphrey, a villain, who turned up in Seoul to whip up the Pak Jung Hi puppets to unleash a new war.

Along with the lawful mass struggle, this Party vigorously pushed ahead with preparations for organizing and waging an active armed guerilla struggle, and strove to establish a solid base for it.

Many women revolutionaries including Rim Nyong Suk, the wife of Kim Jong Tae, joined this revolutionary organization and they mainly did the work of typing and printing party publications—the "Revolutionary Front" and "Chongmaek"—and various propaganda materials and made every possible effort to raise fund needed for the revolutionary activities.

According to a report, **"Kim Jong Tae, Li Mun Kyu, Kim Jil Rak and others held a leading cadres meeting on June 1, 1968," and decided to "send Kim Jong Tae to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as the representative of the South Korean revolutionary organization" and "prepared a red silk banner and a congratulatory message" for the celebration meeting.**

STRUGGLE CONTINUES BEHIND BARS AND IN "COURTS"

Kim Jong Tae and some members of the United Revolutionary Party who had energetically conducted the anti-U.S., national-salvation activities in South Korea were unfortunately arrested and imprisoned by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang in July 1968.

Though shut up within the bars of a prison, they were not disappointed in the least and did not cease their struggle as they are armed firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and determined to live and fight staunchly in a way befitting his soldiers.

As was already reported, on September 19 last year, ardent patriot Kim Jong Tae, head of the Seoul headquarters of this Party, boldly attempted to break prison with a firm determination to live and fight to the end and sweep away the enemy to the last man from the country.

Avoiding the strict watch of the enemy, he removed six bars by stealth and attempted to break prison by means of a nine-metre long rope which he had twisted with strips of cloth torn from his quilt. Prior to prison-breaking, he wrote vigorous letters to his dear family and his true, revolutionary comrades who were unyieldingly fighting in the prison, bracing up their revolutionary fighting spirit.

Firmly pledging himself to remain infinitely loyal to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, to the end, he wrote in the letter addressed to his family: "Let us reunite if we survive till unification, I hope you all will live a life as befits the wife and children of a revolutionary."

In the last part of his letter he once again earnestly told his wife: "I wish you, as the wife of a revolutionary, would bring up our children in the way they should go."

In his letter addressed to the revolutionary comrades, he urged them to fight unyieldingly and resolutely, concluding his letter with the following inspiring words full of conviction in victory: "Let us meet again when the country is unified!"

When "warders" were "changing shift" at around 8:00 in the evening, he jumped down from the prison cell on the second floor by a rope he had prepared.

But, unfortunately he was detected by the enemy and, for all his death-defying struggle with the enemy, he could not succeed in jail-breaking.

The exasperated U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi traitors put Kim Jong Tae—not only him but all other revolutionaries of the

The titles, captions and contents of "Chongmaek," the journal of the United Revolutionary Party which carried on an indomitable revolutionary struggle to win freedom and liberation of the people and achieve the unification of the country

Party—to a more brutal torture every day. Their torture was indeed a diabolic one and its brutality and atrocity were unprecedented.

Thrown into terror and irritated, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges made haste to punish the revolutionaries and patriots of the United Revolutionary Party, cooking up all sorts of false charges against them.

The more desperate the enemy bacame, the further it exposed his sinister nature and the more unshakable the fighting spirit of the revolutionaries and patriots became.

In the murderous "court" of the enemy, the revolutionaries and patriots of the United Revolutionary Party waged an indomitable struggle with high pride and self-confidence in the sacred revolutionary cause they had upheld to put an end to the cursed colonial rule by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and realize the democratization of South Korean society and the unification of the country.

They held that it was the national duty of all the Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, out of our fatherland and unify the fatherland bisected by them and that it could never be a "crime" to fight for its realization. They sternly declared that those who should be severely tried as vicious criminals were none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet hordes who commit all treacherous acts, fawning upon these aggressors.

Rim Nyong Suk, the wife of Kim Jong Tae, and other women revolutionaries and patriots who were brought to the "court" resolutely fought the enemy, defending with high pride the just struggle they had waged upholding the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation to put an end to the tragedy of territorial division and national split, an end to the unbearable national sufferings imposed upon numerous mothers, wives and children of South Korea who are intolerably insulted and murdered in cold blood by the U.S. imperialist beasts, and to bring a happy future to the dear rising generation.

"Trials" were held repeatedly. However, they were, in actuality, turned into an arena of struggle where Kim Jong Tae and his revolutionary comrades scathingly exposed and denounced the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitors, indicted them before the whole world and sternly condemned them in the name of the entire South Korean people.

After a series of murderous trials staged in succession, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi traitors committed at last the fascist atrocity on January 25 by inflicting death sentence upon Kim Jong Tae, Kim Jil Rak, Li Mun Kyu and two others and heavy penalties up to life imprisonment upon 25 persons including Rim Nyong Suk, the wife of Kim Jong Tae.

As they were afraid that their crimes might be exposed in the murderous "trial" which was held that day in defiance of the fierce denunciation by the people of all strata, they mobilized a great number of the puppet police and threw many-fold cordons around the "court," not allowing ordinary civilians, even the families of the patriots, to approach. To make the people believe that the so-called "public" were admitted to the "court," they allowed a few "persons concerned" from puppet government organs, into the "court." Not feeling easy at all, they even searched them one by one.

Furthermore, the enemy who was panic-stricken at the dauntless forensic struggle of the revolutionaries chained their hands and feet and, still feeling uneasy, seated armed hangmen between them in a fascist frenzy.

The whole course of the fascist suppression of the revolutionaries and patriots of the United Revolutionary Party by the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique clearly showed once again what ferocious enemy of our people, human-butchers and monsters they are.

* * *

Whatever brutal and savage repressive means and methods the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang may resort to, they cannot break the brave revolutionary fighting spirit and constancy of the revolutionaries and patriots.

The revolutionaries and patriots of the United Revolutionary Party who have armed themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and risen up in a sacred revolutionary struggle to fulfil his teachings, not fearing prison or gallows, are valiantly fighting confidently looking forward to the day of victory in the revolution.

Their lofty aspiration, staunch fighting spirit and courageous struggle are inspiring the entire South Korean people in a new, more energetic anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The South Korean people of all strata who boundlessly adore Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and are carrying on struggle ardently desiring to be embraced in his bosom at the earliest date, will turn out more valorously in the sacred struggle for sweeping away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrowing their colonial rule, following the example of the revolutionary activities of the revolutionaries and patriots of the United Revolutionary Party.

Final victory is in store for the fighting South Korean people.

FOLLOWING THE ROAD INDICATED BY LEADER

THE IRON WORKS WHERE COMRADE HO YONG IL WORKS—PAST AND PRESENT

YUN GAB PUNG

The iron works where Comrade Ho Yong Il works, one of the metallurgical industry bases seated in the northern region of our country, is now seething with a new upsurge and innovations.

Smelters working at blast furnaces and converters are creating new miracles day after day, applying spurs to the galloping Chollima.

Today the output of each blast furnace is more than three times that in the pre-liberation days (August 1945).

Then, what a path of struggle has the works followed?

* * *

The works has traversed a glorious path under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people who always shares sweets and bitters with the people and leads the fatherland and the people along the one road of victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung brightly illumined the way the works should follow as early as immediately after the liberation when our country set out to build a powerful, wealthy and democratic independent sovereign state.

Saying that, as the country was liberated, all enterprises were no longer tools of imperialists for profiteering as before the liberation, but they should be run exclusively for the prosperity of our country and improvement of the Korean people's well-being, he taught concretely how to rebuild, restore and expand at an early date the works destroyed by vandalism of the Japanese imperialists. The zeal of the workers there was immeasurably great. Encouraged by the teachings of the paternal Leader who had taken back the lost fatherland and led the working class in power to a new victory, they put up a struggle with a strength powerful enough to remove even a mountain or to fill up even a sea.

In order to carry out the teachings of the Leader that they should first of all turn out iron to rapidly develop all domains of the national economy, the workers thought and acted as one and pooled their strength and wisdom.

As a result, Coke Oven No. 1 came into operation soon after the liberation, and it was followed by the first discharge of molten iron, which opened a shining page in the history of Korea's iron industry.

On June 25, 1950, however, the U.S. imperialist aggressors launched a surprise armed attack against the northern half of the Republic in an attempt to undermine our democratic base being consolidated rock-firm.

But, the enemies could not subdue our people who rose in the just struggle of resistance in response to the call of the Leader.

Most of the workers of this iron works organized themselves into combat units and dashed to the battle fronts with valor.

And those who remained in the rear to defend the works smelted iron and forged steel uninterruptedly at the underground work place. When sons were fighting on battle-fields against the U.S. imperialists, the enemy, their fathers made weapons or forged farm implements underground.

The war ended with victory for the Korean people.

But, the three-year war forced by the U.S. imperialists played terrible havoc with the works; during the war the U.S. imperialists showered more than 8,000 bombs and shells on this works alone.

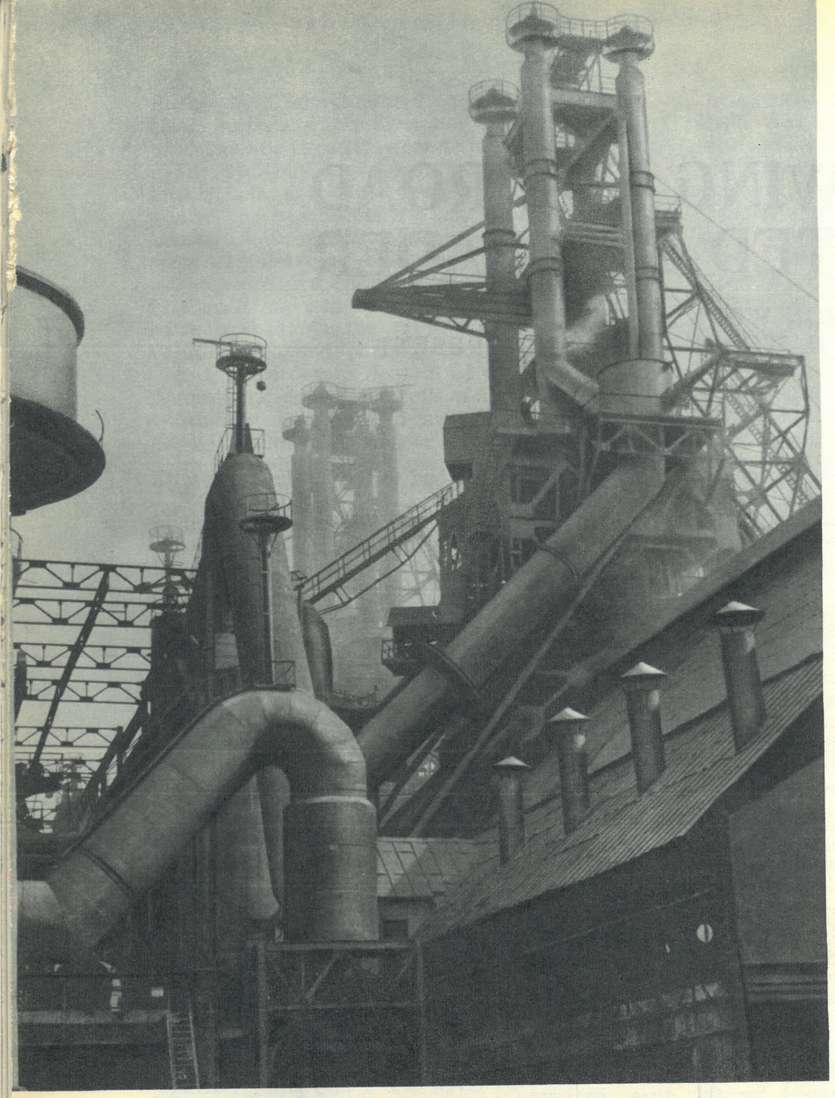
Burning with a hatred against the enemies, the workers again rose up in rehabilitation of their works.

They formed shock-brigades and started to restore Coke Oven No. 1 and Blast Furnace No. 1.

It was just around that time, on July 1, 1954, that Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited the works.

The workers' emotion and excitement were immeasurably great and deep, as they again saw at their work place the paternal Leader whom they revered boundlessly. Shouting at the top of their voices, "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" they vied with one another to get nearer to the Leader.

Pressing greased hands of the workers one by one without hesitation, Comrade Premier praised highly the workers saying that not only the Korean



A blast furnace of the works where Ho Yong Il belongs. It was erected by our heroic working class in the course of the struggle for implementing the Party's line of building an independent national economy

people had bravely fought the U.S. imperialist aggressors, but our working class had fought heroically to defend their own factories.

At Blast Furnace No. 1 which was under rehabilitation, the Leader said that the furnace was big and nice and that it was wonderful for our country to have such equipment of heavy industry.

While instructing in detail the course the works should take for its rehabilitation and future development, the Leader told the workers emphatically that it was most important in the rehabilitation of the works to bring the works' own strength into full play.

In line with the teachings of the Leader, the workers upheld the revolutionary banner of self-reliance. They rose as one to rehabilitate the works solely with their own technique and materials.

With a keen sense of responsibility that they should answer without fail to the Leader's deep trust in and expectation for them, they pooled their strength and solved all knotty questions for themselves one by one.

The collective strength gave rise to many miracles. And in less than one year they completely rehabilitated Coke Oven No. 1 and Blast Furnace No. 1 which had been reduced to mere steel skeletons.

Then, all the former installations were restored one after another. This was followed by the building of a new blast furnace.

In 1957, our country started the Five-Year National Economy Plan. But, the situation in our country at that time was very difficult; although they were restored, our enterprises were still far from bringing satisfactory results, and the country felt itself overloaded with an increasing demand for funds and materials. What was more, the situation was worsened internally and externally by the "anti-communist" racket and "march-north" clamour of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and by the aggravated machinations of anti-Party factionists.

Around that time the Leader roused the masses of people to the movement for "utmost increased production and economy" and visited the works on May 8, 1957, for the third time after the war.

On his arrival at the works, he straightly betook himself to blast furnaces. He addressed the workers there and inquired after their health.

Then, Comrade Premier asked them if they could turn out 250,000 tons of iron.

"Certainly, we can!"

The workers, who knew well what the figure meant, expressed in unison their resolve to the Leader.

Satisfied with the confident reply of the workers, Comrade Premier explained them in detail about the fact that the country was in dire want of more iron and taught them minutely how to solve the question.

Desirous of showing him a cascade of molten iron, the fruition of their sweat and struggle, the workers drove away at their work for one-hour earlier discharge than scheduled.

A worker carrying a heavy oxygen flask on his shoulder rushed to the spout. Instantly the oxyacetylene blowpipe emitted a flame and the work of cutting the spout started with haste.

At that moment Comrade Premier called their attention, advising affectionately that they should not make undue haste. Then he watched the process of work. The contented look of Comrade Premier turned suddenly serious. He halted his steps and asked the manager of the works beside him whether or not the discharging work always was so toilsome.

The manager answered that the workers were working under unusual condition as they wanted to make a discharge before the scheduled time. Having heard it, Comrade Premier said to him that he would better protect well the health of those comrades who work at a hot place, and provide them with more goods of labour protection.

On hearing the words of Comrade Premier who showed deep concern about all aspects of their work and life, the workers felt lumps in their throats.

Comrade Premier said that Blast Furnace No. 1 was as dear as "the only son" in our country and asked whether they could extend its life span till the completion of the construction of the blast furnace of the Hwanghae Iron Works which was under way.

Then, he called in workers and technicians and told them that social revolution could not be carried out by sheer strength. The creative wisdom of intellectuals, he went on to say, should be combined with the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working class and it would work miracles, a great leap. Then he asked them if they could operate the furnace one year more.

"We can do it!" was the answer. Hearing the answer of the workers and technicians, Comrade Premier expressed his satisfaction and encouraged them, saying that they should try to give a new lease of life to the furnace. Then he added that the Party Central Committee was placing confidence in the creative wisdom of workers and technicians.

Well aware of the mind of Comrade Premier who would consult first with the working class whenever the country was confronted with a difficult problem to tackle, the workers there firmly pledged themselves to further extend the life span of the furnace with all efforts.

But soon Blast Furnace No. 1 reached its span of life. It was urgent to overhaul the furnace.

But, inasmuch as every production and construction in the country depended on iron it was impossible to undertake the overhauling which would take more than half a year.

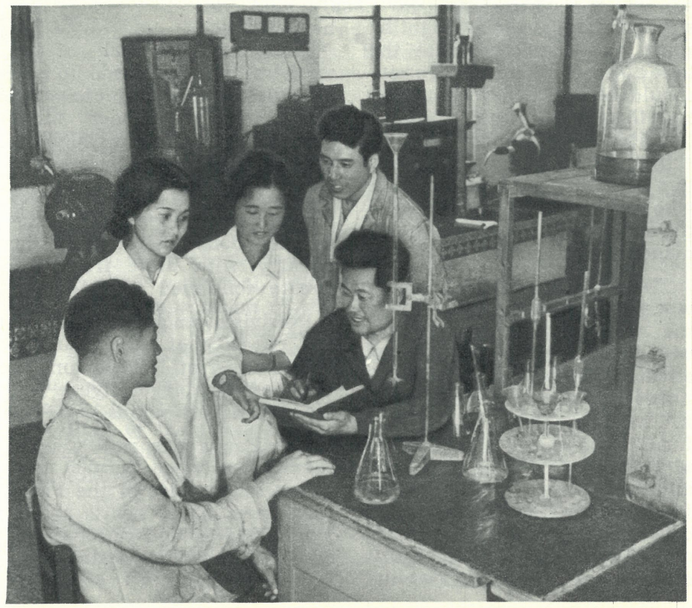
Meanwhile, the inner wall of the furnace began to crumble.

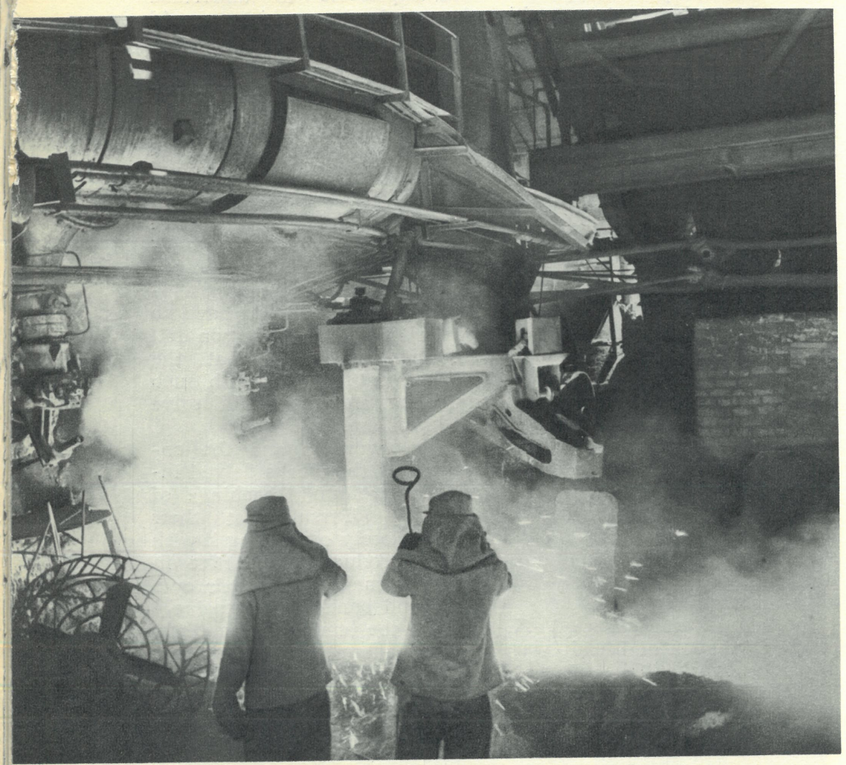
Some conservative persons maintained to suspend the furnace. But, at that time the workers recalled the words of Comrade Premier who had once told them persuasively standing by the furnace that the parents would be beside themselves lest they should have no posterity if their only son fell ill. Then he added that the workers must try it with such a feeling, and they could solve the problem.

The workers and the engineers of the works delved into the profound teachings of Comrade Premier at their works closely combining it with their productive practice in order to make them their own flesh and bone, and intensively studied the reminiscences of the anti-Japanese guerillas entitled "There Is Nothing Which Cannot Be Done If There Is a Will."

In the course of study, they

Smelters and technicians often hold technical consultations at the assaying room to improve the quality of steel





Smelters—Chollima riders—are boosting production daily to send more iron for economic construction and defence upbuilding

strengthened their fighting spirit and conviction that the task given by Comrade Premier should be fulfilled without fail and that they should unconditionally carry through the teachings of the Leader to the end like the anti-Japanese guerillas who unconditionally executed the orders of Comrade Commander to the last.

The workers and engineers were determined to undertake the erection of the furnace wall while keeping the fire alive. A series of necessary safety measures were taken for it. And they jumped into the furnace having a temperature of 800 degrees. Each man was allowed to work in the red-hot furnace for 5 minutes. After one week's death-defying struggle, they succeeded in lengthening the life span of the blast furnace.

The burning zeal of the workers who wanted to be boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader made them withstand so high a temperature.

After that, the workers and engineers got together to discuss a problem of providing the country with more iron. The debate continued several days.

Passivists stuck only to rated capacity of the furnace which stood at 190,000 tons of iron and the bigger figure was far from their minds.

The Party was calling upon them to produce 250,000 tons of iron. The voice of the Party rang deep in the hearts of our working class and this indicated a figure which a slide rule could not point.

The workers pledged themselves to put out 260,000 tons, instead of 250,000 tons, in order to acquit themselves well of the task raised by the situation of the country and the demand of the Party and the Leader. And that year they created a miracle by producing 270,000 tons of iron.

At that time, following the line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, our country had already successfully finished the Three-Year Plan and was making leaping strides in its grandiose struggle for laying foundations of the country's socialist industrialization after successfully tackling the difficult task of 1957, the first year of the Five-Year Plan.

At the plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in September 1958, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a task to develop the metallurgical industry as an whole-Party task, putting up a militant slogan: "Iron and machine is king of industry."

And before and after the plenum Comrade Kim Il Sung called on two occasions at the iron works where Comrade Ho Yong Il works.

Comrade Premier brightened a new prospect of development for the works, teaching the workers there that they had to enthrone iron and machine in the realm of industry because iron and machine have decisive influence on all domains of the national economy.

He took meticulous care of all aspects of the life of the workers and solved himself all knotty questions one by one for them.

The frequent on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Premier at the works and his warm affection towards the workers called out a force stronger than storm. The workers who were ready to go through thick and thin to carry out Comrade Premier's teachings thoroughly implemented his instructions and thus demonstrated before the world the stamina of the Korean working class.

On March 23, 1959, the workers of the works put Blast Furnace No. 2 and Coke Oven No. 2 into commission through the continuous exhibition of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, personally cut the tape at their meaningful inauguration which demonstrated the great might of our working class as well as the correctness of our Party's policy.

Red molten iron gushed out and dropped into the ladle like a cascade.

Praising highly the workers and engineers at the inauguration for their successful fulfilment of the expectation of the Party, Comrade Premier gave them a new target of struggle.

He explained in detail the grand prospect of the Seven-Year Plan to them and selected even the sites on which new blast furnaces should be erected.

Well aware what the production of much more iron meant for the progress of our revolution, the smelters concentrated all their efforts on the production of iron. As a result, they succeeded in normalizing the production of pig iron and steel at higher levels.

Thanks to such wise guidance and deep solicitude of the Leader, today this works has grown into a comprehensive metallurgical giant. The flames of increased production are now flaring up in the works where everything is geared up to scale the heights of the Seven-Year Plan this year and send more iron for economic construction and defence upbuilding.

Wholehearted Fidelity

KANG DU CHON

The factory where Comrade Kang Shi Uk works is one of the chief production centres of railway transport equipment. The workers of the factory are raising higher the flames of innovation with a burning determination to thoroughly implement the tasks set forth in the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung made at the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the teachings given by the Leader at the Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held last year on the production of heavy-duty wagons and tank-cars in large quantities and to fully satisfy the ever-increasing demand for transport.

Hauled by locomotives, new heavy-duty wagons and tank-cars manufactured through a severe labour struggle leave the factory yard in succession for the front of transport.

In the early post-liberation years the factory was in a position to repair only several wagons in a year. The accessories it needed for repair had to be secured from various parts.

Now, things are different. It has been turned into a mighty rolling-stock-production centre that turns out a large number of various wagons on its own.

IN THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF SELF-RELIANCE

After the war the factory workers started the production of the first wagon upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung. But, in those days, various obstacles stood in their way: raw materials were in short supply and blueprints were not available.

But they never yielded to the obstacles. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance instilled in them by the Leader, they were determined to draw up blueprints for themselves and secure the raw materials by their own efforts.

The workers formed a wagon-manufacturing shockbrigade. Drawing on their collective strength, they overhauled a war-damaged wagon and undertook the designing on the model of it.

Obstacles and difficulties cropped up one after another. The members of the shock-brigade solved bottlenecks one by one.

They are the very persons who, during the Fatherland Liberation War, evacuated the machines to a safe place covering the distance of 1,500 *ri* and went on with the war-time production braving the enemy's bombing and bitter cold, and carried out the on-the-spot repair of wagons at the risk of their lives travelling along the railways spread all over the country.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to the factory in May 1956 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the workers of this factory revolutionaries in high praise of their heroic struggle in the wartime.

In order to live up to the Leader's deep trust in them the workers set about the production of the first wagon with a burning determination to make the wagon by their own efforts without fail in whatever circumstances.

Severe battles continued day and night. At last they succeeded in making the first wagon, which left for Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

Feeling a great pride in the initial success, they solidified the material and technical foundations of the factory and launched out on the mass production of wagons. One day a happy event took place for them.

In March 1958 the paternal Leader for whom they had always revered personally came to the factory. It was his second visit after the war. Comrade Kim Il Sung examined in detail the living conditions of the workers and gave solutions for the difficulties in their life with the benevolent feeling that even real parents can hardly express.

On that day he highly praised the factory workers for the creative enthusiasm they had displayed in the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and in the production of wagons and exhorted them to turn out without fail as many wagons as needed in the carrying out of the bulky task of the Five-Year Plan.

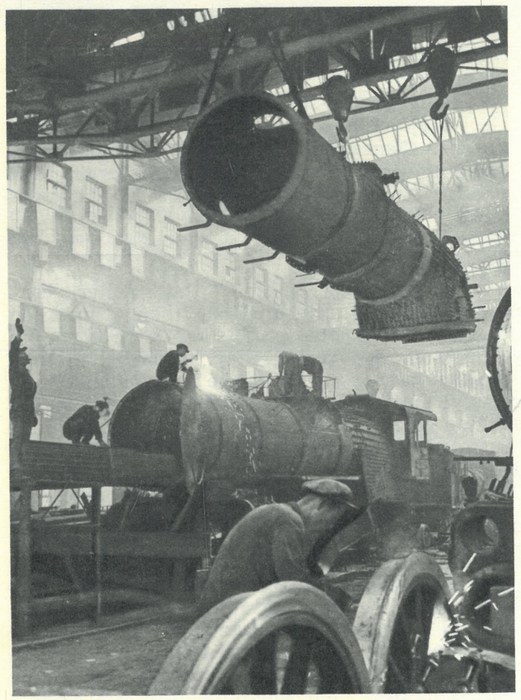
During the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle he could not spend a night comfortably feeling concern about the guerillas. He handed over to his men even a bowlful of parched-rice powder kept for emergency ration and when he got an apple he declined eating it in favour of them. He provided the guerillas with everything he could. With such paternal affection he supplied the workers with cotton-padded winter clothes even in the arduous days of the war, anxious about their health. That day the Premier touched every corner of the beddings of the boarding workers and instructed that the beddings should be stitched more closely to prevent cotton to lump together. Having heard that the workers substituted hammers for a press when they made the first wagon, he felt their blistered palms, clouding his face.

With their hearts swelling with the warm love of the paternal Leader they rose up with a burning determination to repay him for his paternal affection.

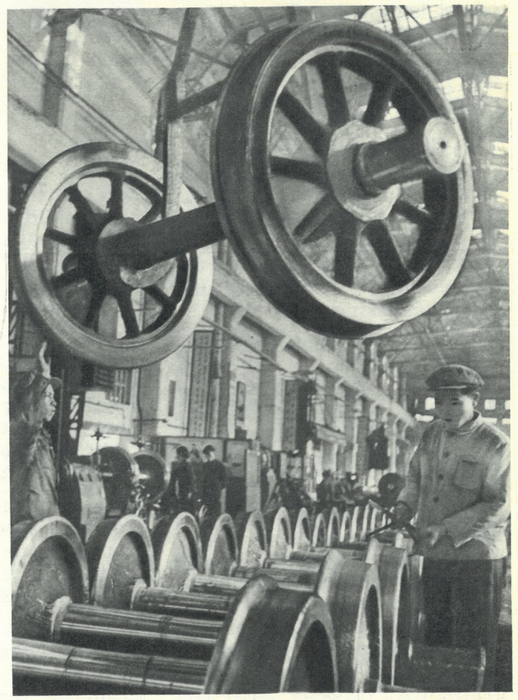
The factory workers set about making cold wheels holding higher the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

They failed scores of times in the casting of wheels, but never daunted. They racked their brains to find the cause, sitting up all night.

Workers of the factory are raising higher the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge with a firm determination to scale the heights of the Seven-Year Plan far ahead of schedule



Workers of the wheel shop turn out a large number of cold wheels of better quality in order to fully satisfy the rapidly increasing demand of the country for transport



Their heroic struggle lasted more than 40 days. Eventually, they obtained the technical data for the manufacture of cold wheels.

Giving guidance to the factory on the spot on June 4, 1959, Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised the factory workers who had carried through to the end the lines and policies of our Party upholding them heartily.

The deep trust of the Leader in the working class fired the indefatigable revolutionary zeal of the factory workers and brought their strength and wisdom into full play.

ANOTHER DISPLAY OF LOYALTY

One evening, last May, the factory leading personnel and workers gathered at the wagon workshop with excited feelings.

Around the noon that day Comrade Kim Il Sung exhorted the workers to tap the reserves to double the production of wagons. They held a hot discussion far into the night to carry out the honourable revolutionary task, the expression of the Leader's deep trust in them. When the discussion was going on lively the Leader phoned them asking whether they could make in 1969 twice as many wagons as in 1968.

At the very moment they adjusted themselves and rose to their feet with a feeling of reverence. Something hot surged up in their hearts.

They thought: "Forgetting to relieve a day's fatigue he was thrashing out the far-reaching plan for the national prosperity sitting far into the night and personally telephoned us!" And they said to themselves:

"Dear Premier, never mind about that. We will double, nay, even treble the production!"

Their pledge to Comrade Premier was replete with the indomitable will and conviction of our working class that carries out without fail the orders and instructions of the Leader in whatever adversity.

Early the next morning, Uncle An Ju Nam came in a hurry to the factory only to find many were already at work. Among them was Hyon Gwan Il who was on the leave.

From that day on Uncle An Ju Nam and the workers of the wagon workshop set to make a single-purpose 24-shaft boring machine. Formerly they drilled 24 holes in the support of large-sized wheel one by one. If a highly effective machine that could drill 24 holes at a time was made, it would economize a great deal of labour and time. They began to design the machine for themselves but the work did not progress as they expected.

They managed to draw up a design with much difficulty and made the machine, but it had some defects.

However, they were never discouraged by any difficulty and any failure.

The workers of the workshop sat together. Deputy-manager of the workshop Pak Bok Sam spoke first:

"Let's reflect on the past when the workers of our factory smashed all hues of conservatism and passivism upholding the Premier's teaching and made cold wheels in less than two months entirely by our own efforts. I think we can make the machine if we evince the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance which we displayed at that time!"

"You're right. Have we ever failed to carry out the orders of Comrade Premier!" All the workers responded to the speaker.

Presently the battle resumed. After repeated failures they succeeded in making the single-purpose 24-shaft boring machine that could drill 24 holes at a time.

As a result, work efficiency rose 1,300 per cent.

Meanwhile, the members of the Chollima welding workteam of the workshop made technical innovation in the welding of ceiling and increased the rate of assembling three times over the past.

Their success caused a stir in other workshops and the flames of technical innovation spread throughout the factory.

In the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge innovatory success was registered one after another.

The welding workteam members devised a new jig which enabled them to assemble wagons turning them freely in the air, and raised welding efficiency five times, and lathe operators of the processing workshop made a four-shaft fraise which can perform the various work done by four machines at a time. An Hui Tae, welder, worked out a new high-speed welding method, and worked a miracle by increasing welding efficiency to 3,600 per cent.

Today the workers of this factory are firmly determined to carry out without fail the teaching of the Leader on turning out many more heavy-duty wagons and tank-cars. They are advancing, advancing, struggling and advancing, intensifying the mass technical innovation drive.

Their mission is acquiring a deep significance in satisfying the demand of the national economy for transport.

They are fully aware of the importance of their mission and are all out in carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned to them displaying voluntary enthusiasm.

Our heroic working class, that values utmost the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and their embodiments—the Party's lines and policies, resolutely defends and carries through them, will turn out this year not twice but three times as many heavy-duty wagons and tank-cars as last year and satisfy more fully the demand of the national economy for transportation.

"An Excellent Document of Great Practical Significance"

The "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, evokes great repercussions today among numerous revolutionary peoples and progressive personages of the world, for it elucidates the correct ways and means for final solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism.

The Vietnamese Publishing House *"Suthat"* pamphleteered the historic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" with an introduction.

Noting that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made public the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" at the 8th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held on February 25, 1964, the introduction pointed out: "Comrade Kim Il Sung confirmed that the line adhered by the Party to this date for the solution of the socialist rural question was perfectly correct and attached importance to the role played by the peasantry in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist construction. And he opened up a wide prospect before the Korean countryside and pointed out that the rural question holds as important a place as ever in the building of socialism and communism."

President of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, U Aung Lwin, emphasized: "In his Theses, the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung illumines a clear-cut Marxist-Leninist way for the final solution of the rural question under socialism. Premier Kim Il Sung's Theses which gave the most scientific answer to questions to which the founders of Marxism-Leninism failed to give concrete answers has made a great contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

"Premier Kim Il Sung's work which is a programmatic document of world-wide significance beyond the bound of Korea, shows the people aspiring after socialism and communism the straight way to the speedest and correctest solution of the peasant and agricultural questions. As a torchlight illuminating brightly the road ahead of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are fighting for the independence of their countries, democracy and social progress, the Theses gives them strength, courage and life-giving water."

A well-known Japanese scholar said: "The 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' which made a great contribution to the world's treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism is the greatest document of the modern times comparable to the 'Communist Manifesto'."

Antonio Cubilo, General Secretary of the Movement for Self-determination and Independence of Canary Islands, said: "The 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country,' an important practical document of Marxism-Leninism on the rural question, will shed its light for ever. This historic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung has enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism on the rural question and boundlessly inspires the revolutionaries all over the world."

The Mali News Agency pointed out: "Being a programmatic document of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Theses offers an all-round clarification on the basic principles and ways for the final solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism, thereby giving the co-operative peasants and all other working people a clear prospect for, and firm confidence in, their revolutionary cause and making them seethe with revolutionary enthusiasm with high pride."

An Iraqi newspaper carried the full text of the historic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." In the introduction the paper stressed: "The Theses authored by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, acquires a tremendous ideological, theoretical and practical significance in the final solution of the socialist rural question." It continued: "In the Theses, Premier Kim Il Sung scientifically analysed and popularized great successes and experiences gained by the Workers' Party of Korea in the solution of the rural question and, evolving Marxism-Leninism in an original way, pointed out that in order to effect the final solution of the rural question, that is, the peasant and agricultural questions, after the triumph of the socialist system, and completely eliminate the distinctions between the towns and the countryside as well as the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, first, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the countryside; second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way; third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

The introduction stressed: "His Theses expounded the most clear-cut ways for the final solution of the rural question in Korea, thereby making a historic contribution to enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and further developing the practical experiences of the international communist movement. The Theses sheds bright light on the way ahead of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are fighting for the independence of their countries, democracy and social progress, and powerfully encourages them in their just struggle, while dealing great blows at the U.S. imperialists who are hurling slanders at the socialist rural economy."

Ral Bahadur, representative of the People's Progressive Party of Guiana in Havana, said in his statement: "The Theses of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of the world revolution, is, indeed, a precious document which made a great contribution to the international communist movement and the world revolutionary struggle... We do not yet know such a theory illumining the way as brightly as a beacon for the solution of the rural question. We, the People's Progressive Party of Guiana, did not know clearly how to solve the rural question in Guiana, an agricultural country. Having studied Comrade Kim Il Sung's Theses with profound and clear contents, we have come to have a firmer confidence in the victory of revolution. The Theses of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an excellent document of great practical significance not only for the countries building the socialist economy but also for all the countries striving to get rid of backwardness." Quoting following passages from the Theses: **"...The ideological revolution is the most important and most difficult revolutionary task that must go ahead of all other work. It would be a grave error to put the accent on the technical and cultural revolutions alone and neglect the ideological revolution,"** he remarked that these words of Comrade Kim Il Sung were very much instructive to us revolutionaries.

Kambire Maurice, member of the delegation of the Trade Union of Upper Volta, said: "In order to solve the rural question, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth with a gift of a genius the problem of effecting the working-class' assistance to the peasantry."

Numerous foreign guests who had visited our country expressed their impressions about our prosperous socialist countryside advancing along the bright road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Ize Aye-Omoregie, Secretary-General of the Nigerian Forestry and Taungya Farmers' Association Central Executive Council, said in his impression of Korea as follows: "During my tour of the provinces and visits to some co-op farms my mouth was agape and my eyes wide open. Irrigation network is ramified and the peasants are freed from drought and other natural calamities. I never saw such a country before."

Khabga Man Fingh, the head of the Nepalese Friendship Delegation, expressed his admiration after his visit to a fertilizer factory: "We had been thinking about the key to the good soil of Korea. But after looking round the fertilizer factory, we have found out the secret. As much fertilizers are produced, so the farming is fruitful."

F. Rutakyamirwa from Tanzania said: "I realized how important is the support of the state to the countryside. Irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization being carried out successfully in Korea are the result of such a state support."

Enrique Guetierres Barbado, delegate of the National Trade Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers under the Centre of Workers of Revolutionary Cuba, who had visited our country to attend the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said as follows: "I found that how the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' made public by Premier Kim Il Sung is being translated into practice. Indeed, in the Korean countryside arduous work is done by machines and a wonderful irrigation system guaranteeing the high and stable harvest under any natural condition has been established. And the rural schools make a great contribution to the cultural revolution. The magnificent chemical factories show how industry gives its assistance to agriculture and well-equipped rural club houses enriching artistic and cultural knowledge of the peasantry help to eliminate the distinctions between the towns and the countryside."

Militant Solidarity to Fighting Angolan People

On February 4 this year the Angolan people will mark the 8th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle by the Angolan patriots for putting an end to the heinous colonial rule of the Portuguese occupationers.

On the occasion of the day, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and militant solidarity to the brave Angolan people who are waging a sacred struggle taking arms in their hands to drive from their territory the Portuguese colonialists aided and abetted directly by the U.S. imperialists and to win national independence and freedom.

In their hard-fought struggle against the Portuguese colonialists the patriotic forces of Angola are gaining in strength and scope every year winning the support of the broader sections of people; they are shaking the domination of the occupationers to its very foundation.

The first armed unit of the Angolan people's armed forces was organized in the mountainous area of Sierrada Gaba 8 years ago with 24 patriots and only 20 rifles and started the armed struggle. In the flames of struggle they have grown today into a large powerful force more than 40,000 strong.

They deliver heavy blows at the Portuguese colonialists, taking the initiative on the 4 fronts covering vast areas.

The Angolan people's armed forces have liberated over one third of the whole territory and more than 100,000 inhabitants. They control the liberated areas which are 5 times as wide as the Portuguese territory.

In the liberated areas, people lead a new, happy life. They set up people's power and educational and medical establishments and are increasing production.

The armed struggle of the patriotic people of Angola is expanding to wider areas and developing into the struggle of the entire people, whereas the Portuguese colonialists are more and more isolated and weakened and remain on the defensive.

But the decrepit Portuguese colonialists who have bled the Angolan people white for over 80 years are making their last desperate effort to survive as the colonial ruler in the country.

They are committing such intolerable, criminal acts as to drop napalm bombs and scatter poisonous chemical matters in the liberated areas without hesitation.

In their desperate efforts to remain in the colonial countries of Africa including Angola the Portuguese colonialists have the active, military and economic assistance of imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists gave the Portuguese reactionary authority various up-to-date weapons worth 5 hundred million dollars for the past 10 years and brought the Portuguese aggressive troops to Angola by their planes.

But no matter how frenzied the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists may become, they cannot check the struggle of the Angolan people who have risen in the righteous cause with arms in their hands and never save themselves from the final defeat.

The Angolan people attained a united front with the peoples of Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique to deal blows at the Portuguese colonial aggressors, the common enemy, with united strength.

Having suffered repeated heavy blows from the revolutionary peoples of colonial countries in Africa, the Portuguese colonialists are falling deeper into the abyss of ruin with every passing day.

Today the progressive peoples of the world including the African peoples condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists and render active support to the just struggle of the Angolan people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will strive to cement solidarity with the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for freedom and national independence, and will positively support their liberation struggle."

The Korean people and Angolan people are closely linked with each other in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

The Korean people who are driving away at the economic construction and defence upbuilding, rallied firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, have made full preparations to crush the enemy at one stroke if he recklessly pounce upon them and are struggling energetically to drive out U.S. imperialism from South Korea and to accomplish the cause of the unification of the Fatherland.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that the Angolan people who have risen in the sacred struggle for national independence and liberation will drive out the Portuguese colonialists from their territory before long and win a brilliant victory.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

Future scientists who are studying to their hearts' content (at the room for disseminating astronomical knowledge, the Students and Children's Palace in Pyongyang)

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